

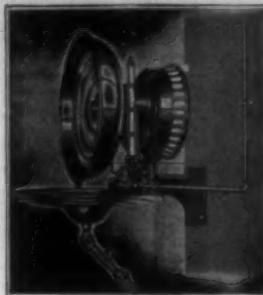
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 29

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1926

NUMBER 19



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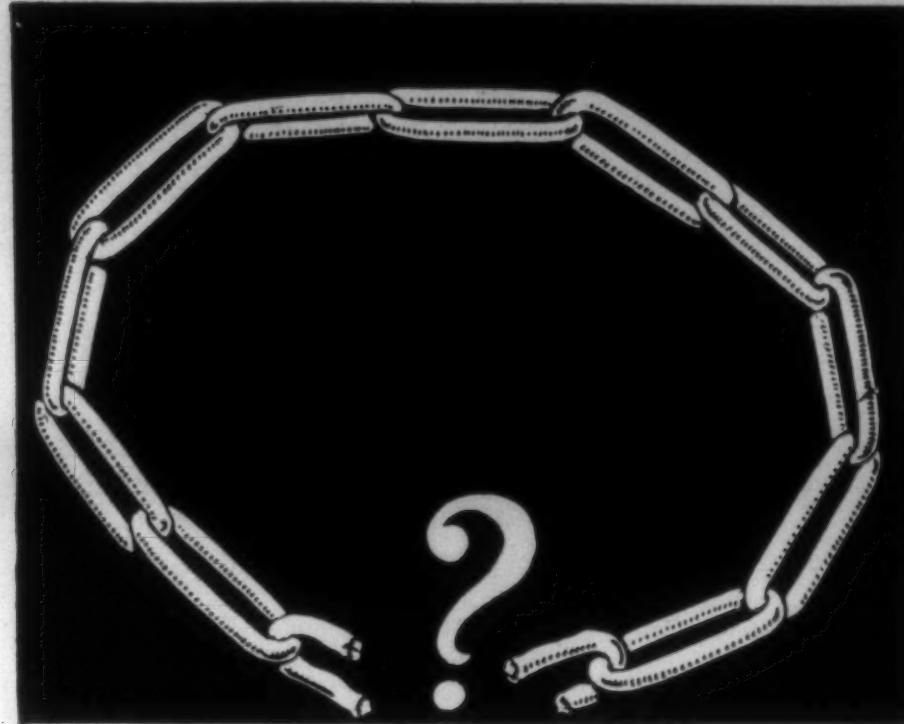
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Foreign Trade Review and Prospects

THE year 1925 closed with our foreign trade in a highly satisfactory situation. Unless unforeseen causes should arise drastically affecting either our own production or the purchasing power of our leading foreign markets, the prospects for the coming year are altogether favorable.

Foremost, perhaps, among the factors which promise favor to our foreign trade for the coming year is what has already come to be known as, "the spirit of Locarno," in the countries of Europe that are among our best customers. No review of the past year would be complete without mention of the Treaties of Locarno, whereby the principal nations of Western and Central Europe pledged themselves to mutual guarantees of peace, stability and good will. We have reason to hope that a new era has been thus invoked among the former warring nations, and to believe that Europe is at least about to enter into a period offering the most beneficent opportunities for her undisturbed internal development. Restored to a reasonable sense of national stability and the opportunity for greater industrial productivity. Europe must undoubtedly find herself with an increased ability to buy from abroad; and it can hardly be doubted that American trade will have its appropriate share in Europe's improved markets.

During 1925 the export trade of the United States continued its steady advance, exceeding by more than 7 per cent its value in 1924. The total value of our exports for the year is in the neighborhood of \$4,900,000,000, the largest figure since 1920, and representing an increase largely due to increased volume rather than to higher prices. This is an eminently satisfactory showing when compared with that of other leading industrial countries. British exports of domestic products were slightly less than in 1924, and French exports also showed a decline. Very naturally those of Germany, in view of the reestablishment of her currency and the at least partial settlement of international complications, have shown some increases—about 6 per cent. After allowing for the changing prices, British exports are only about three-fourths as great as before the war, and German exports a little more than one-half as great,

By Julius Klein, Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

while French exports, as nearly as can be ascertained, have increased slightly. Those of the United States, on the other hand, show a large increase in physical volume—at least 20 per cent.

It is particularly a matter for comment that our exports of finished manufacturers have again risen markedly. Almost every class of manufactured articles has been exported in greater quantity than ever before, except in the inflation years, 1919 and 1920. A truly remarkable achievement of American industry is its increase of nearly 60 per cent over 1924 in the number of automobiles exported, raising the automobile to a rank in our export trade surpassed only by cotton and mineral oils.

But our so-called favorable trade balance, that is the excess of exports over imports, has been about one-third less than last year. This is due, in large part at least, to perfectly normal and healthy conditions. When our business is active and the people prosperous, we demand more exotic foodstuffs on our tables and more raw materials from abroad for our factories. The year 1924, which was one of marked depression, for example, showed much smaller imports and a much larger excess of exports over imports than in the years since. The year 1925 was marked by greater prosperity than 1924. As against an increase of a little over 7 per cent in our exports, imports have increased by 17 per cent in 1925. This disparity need be lamented only because of the fact that fully half of the increase in value of imports has been due to price advances.

It should be borne in mind that since pre-war years the United States has changed from being primarily a debtor country to being a great creditor country, toward which interest payments and payments on principal flow, tending to increase imports. Moreover we now have to pay relatively much less to foreigners for ocean transportation on account of the development of our own shipping. Were we not constantly making large new investments in foreign countries, the change in our position in this re-

spect might readily result in a normal excess of imports. The continuous large balance in our favor represents primarily our increasing loans and investments abroad. Our new placements of capital in foreign countries during 1925 have probably totaled more than \$1,000,000,000 and bring our total foreign investments (exclusive of loans by our Government) to more than \$9,000,000,000, as compared with about \$2,000,000,000 before the war. These investments represent, of course, savings of the American people and addition to their wealth; they supply a future increase of national income in the form of interest and dividends from such investments, as well as a most potent stimulus to our exports.

Considering more particularly the character of recent changes in our trade, it should be borne in mind that our exports of crude materials and of foodstuffs are dependent not so much upon the enterprise of our producers and exporters as upon changes in our crops and those abroad. To a greater extent exports of semi-manufactures, and especially of finished manufactures, reflect the degree of efficiency and enterprise of our industries and our traders although at the same time they also are affected by general economic conditions and the buying powers of our customers. An increase in exports of these classes is a favorable sign, both as to domestic and foreign conditions.

The exports of 1925 show, as compared with 1924, an increase of about 13 per cent in the value of crude materials, a slight decrease in foodstuffs, and an increase of about 12 per cent each in semi-manufactured and finished articles. The increase in crude materials would have been still greater but for the decline in the price of cotton, the most important item. Owing to the marked improvement in our last two crops, our cotton exports were more than 40 per cent greater in quantity in 1925 than in 1924; but the increase in value has been around 25 per cent. The principal individual foodstuffs exports declined materially in quantity, but owing to higher prices show much

less decrease in value. Exports of what and flour, for example, have been about one-third less in quantity than in 1924.

Particularly gratifying is the showing of our exports in most of the major classes of manufactured goods. The increase of nearly 60 per cent in the number of automobiles exported has already been mentioned, and every indication is that this remarkable advance will continue—largely because of the general improvement of world economic conditions, the lowered prices of our automobiles, the inability of most European producers to satisfy demand, and the exploitation of hitherto undeveloped markets, stimulated in several important instances by the Department of Commerce. Outstanding examples of increased purchases of American automobiles in 1925 over 1924 are: Belgium, 36 per cent; Denmark, 700 per cent; Norway, 30 per cent; Brazil, 154 per cent; and United Kingdom, 260 per cent.

Exports of machinery (other than electrical and agricultural) have increased in value more than 20 per cent, and those of agricultural machinery more than 25 per cent. Exports of electrical machinery, in contrast with the normal increase of recent years, have been stationary. The increase of recent years in exports of copper was continued during 1925, stimulated by the further recovery of Europe and the effort there to make up for deficient electrical development during the war years. Our exports of rubber tires increased about one-third in quantity, again a commodity to which the Department of Commerce has been giving some special attention. Those of cotton manufactures, which had fallen off somewhat in 1924, again rose materially. In fact, the only important class of manufactured articles to fall off in exportation are lumber and iron and steel. The decrease in iron and steel is comparatively insignificant, and is the natural result of a gradual recovery of European production and of the severe competition of countries like Germany, Belgium and France with much lower wage scales and—in the case of the two latter countries—with a temporary stimulus to exportation resulting from currency depreciation.

Our exports to every continent,
(Continued on Page 14)

Lustre In Textile Fabrics

LUSTRE, a word which is variously defined in the dictionary as brilliancy, splendor, brightness and glitter, is a property possessed by all textile fabrics in differing degree. Originally, the word meant "to shine," but there is a tendency to limit its use to the brightness of things which do not shine with their own light. One speaks of the lustre of a diamond, or of silk or even the stars, but not often now of the lustre of the sun, coal fire, or the like. The principal kinds of lustre recognized are: metallic, adamantine, vitreous, resinous, greasy, pearly and silky. And with respect to intensity, lustre is characterized as resplendent, shining, glistening, glimmering and dull.

The lustre of textile fabrics is a property which in many cases determines their value and usefulness. All fabrics have lustre of some sort, whether due to the fibre they are composed of, the twist of the yarns, the weave, or to the finish that has been imparted. Some fabrics, designed and intended to be lustreless, are so constructed and finished to be lustreless, are so constructed and finished that any lustre the constituent fibres may have is hidden or is counteracted as much as possible. In other fabrics every effort is made by the employment of suitable fibres, processes and treatment to secure the maximum degree of lustre.

With the advent of the rayon fibre and the rapid advances that are being made in the satisfactory production of this new fibre, the question of lustre in textile fabrics is one which calls for the closest attention of all persons concerned in the trade. Lustre, from being glistening as in the sateens, alpacas and other beautiful bright fabrics of a few years ago, is now, with the introduction of rayon, only truly described as shining or resplendent. Silk, which once produced the acme of brightness of brightness or lustre in a fabric is dim and lustreless in comparison with the new fibre. With its comparison lustre needs to be restated. Lustre in textile fabrics has utterly burst its old bounds and demands every effort of those most capable if its new dazzle and glitter are to be utilized to the full.

It has been foretold that ere long the material for men's clothes will be made partly of rayon—perhaps 25 per cent of rayon and 75 per cent of wool. Cloth of this mixture is already being sold in America, and there is every possibility that the forecast may be realized. The fibre by reason of its rapidly-increasing production is entering into the construction of all types of wearing apparel, and its fuller employment in these directions is bound to continue. Its price, already considerably below that of silk, will become lower through the operation of the law of its supply and demand. The sources of its supply are increasing at a rate far ahead of the channels of its utilization in the trade. This can only lead ultimately to an immense constant market of cheap bright fibre such as has never be-

fore existed in the whole history of textile manufacture.

This inevitably points to a brightening of our textile fabrics, and the immediate question which raises is how and to what extent is this increase in lustre going to manifest itself. So far nothing of particular note has happened to indicate any definite or important change in design of fabrics. The substitution of rayon for mohair and alpaca in lining fabrics, both in plain diagonal designs and in figured patterns, was naturally the first application of the new fibre and its permanent use as a lining material is sure. In regard to the directions along which its chief employment in dress goods and mens wear fabrics will trend, we are still in the dark. Some entirely new development of lustre in wearing apparel is certain, and the course which this development takes will have far-reaching effects on the manufacturing, dyeing, or finishing trades, possibly on all three of them.

In a sense the lustre of a fabric may be described as an extrinsic rather than an intrinsic property. It is not a characteristic which enhances the durability or wearing propensity of a fabric; indeed, it may sometimes detract from these values. It is nevertheless a valuable quality, a determinate factor in judging the worth of most textile fabrics. The appearance may, and in many cases does outweigh other considerations such as strength, durability and weight, in the selection of wearing apparel. Frequently high lustre in a fabric has only been obtained at the expense of these other considerations, especially in cases where the lustre has depended on the finishers art rather than on the structure or composition of the material. It may be said that in general production or development of lustre has rested with the finisher, the manufacturer contributing to this end by suitability of yarns and of design of the fabric.

Lustre is a property dependent on reflection of light. In a textile fabric it is the reflection of light from the surface of the fabric; that is, from either the surface of the constituents fibres alone or also from some added foreign matter there for the purpose of increasing reflection. Thus the lustre of a fabric is the aggregate of the reflections from its constituent surface fibres or threads. The degree of lustre is consequently determined by the uniformity of these separate reflections, that is, by the regularity or otherwise of their angle of reflection. As an illustration, one might imagine a light, and a dozen mirrors, so placed that no reflection at all is seen of the light. Alteration of positions and angles of inclination of the mirrors could, however, secure degrees of intensity of reflection varying from one to twelve, the maximum lustre obtainable by means of the mirrors. A similar state of things obtains in the lustre of textile fabrics. The reflectors, however, are various. In the first place each fibre reflects. All textile fibres have reflexive power according to the smoothness of their

surfaces. Thus silk and rayon appear brightness because of their most glass-like reflecting surface. Mohair, despite its scale-like surface formation, appears as next brightest. The scales are so flattened and smooth that in the brightest qualities they can only be discovered by means of high microscopic power. Lustre wools are less bright because their surface is more broken up by the scales; and the finer wools, having yet more distinctive scales, are least lustrious of all, their individual scales constituting minor surfaces placed at so many differing angles that uniformity and intensity of reflection is lost. The cotton fibre, with its flattened ribbon-like structure, makes a poor reflection of light, and is dull looking in consequence. The process of mercerizing rounding the fibre, producing in has the effect of filling out and some cases a roundness and smoothness almost equaling that of the silk fibre.

Secondly, each group of fibres—that is, each of your threads—may or may not reflect. By manipulation in spinning and in twisting a thread the amount of reflection it will produce in a fabric can be controlled to a very large extent. The straighter the individual fibres are kept during the production of a yarn the greater is their reflecting power utilized. A typical worsted yarn is composed of most fibres all lying relatively parallel to each other. For worsted fabrics this parallelization of the fibres in the yarn is important, and the whole of the drawing, combing and spinning machinery is arranged to produce this condition. Levelness and general uniformity in the fibre and in the spinning exert a big influence on the lustre in the yarn. In a woolen yarn where lustre is not aimed at parallelization of the fibres is less important, and beyond the extent requisite for the actual spinning of the yarn is not sought. Just as the maximum parallelization of the fibres in the single yarn produces the greatest brightness through the individual fibres all uniformly reflecting light from their surfaces, so in a folded yarn the maximum brightness is secured when the greatest regularity is attained in the number of turns throughout its length. That is, in other words, parallelization of the consecutive angles of twist.

In the third place, reflection from a fabric depends upon the weave or of the fabric. The greatest lustre is secured when adjacent lustrious threads, straight and parallel, are allowed to float on the surface of the fabric, as is done in the sateen weaves, the Venetians, the diagonal twills, and the figured jacquard weaves. Lustre is also secured in fabrics such as brilliantines and sicilians by regularity in the interlacing of the lustrious weft, thus producing as nearly as possible the same angle of reflection between the warp threads throughout the fabric. To achieve this result the greatest possible regularity in the warp yarns and spacing, as well as in their tension, is requisite. The fabrics need

careful weaving and are invariably woven with not more than one end in a dent. Great care is also necessary in the finishing, or the lustre is marred through wrong tensioning of the fabric.

Lastly, lustre in a fabric often depends on the finishing treatment the fabric receives. In most respects lustre and finish are synonymous words. The finish imparted to a fabric is more often than not some form of smoothing or glossing, whether achieved by singeing, cropping, pressing or other means. The aim, whatever the process may be, is to secure the greatest uniformity of reflecting surface, and not infrequently with some types of fabrics filling substances are introduced as an aid to this end. All finishing processes consist of some manipulation of the surface of the fabric. In no case, therefore, is the lustre so produced absolutely permanent. It lasts only as long as the surface fibres are undisturbed or until the surface modification is affected. The process of raising is often used for producing lustre on a wool fabric. Raised from the body to the surface of the cloth by mechanical means, the fibres may be left more or less erect. Such conditions would reduce the lustre to a minimum. If the fibres on the surface are laid close to the body of the fabric and at the same time laid in the same direction, lustre is developed, and some of the most lustrious wool fabrics are made in this way. Supers, beavers, coverts, and all dressed-face fabrics have the fibres arranged in the same direction, and are in consequence very lustrious. It will be seen that the lustre in all such cloths, being due to a mechanical arrangement of the fibres, lasts so long as the arrangement is retained, but may be easily lost if the arrangement of the fibres is disturbed.

"Permanent finish" is a more or less lustrious finish imparted to wool fabrics, and does not show marks after being spotted with rain or water. The degree of permanence is, of course, comparative, depending on the length of time the fabric is exposed and the conditions to which it is subjected. The process of "blowing" the fabrics with dry steam is employed for producing the lustre known as permanent finish. Wet steam—i.e., water vapor—softens the cloth and removes the lustre, whereas dry steam develops the lustre, which is retained for a considerable length of time. Heat, moisture and pressure are three essential conditions which should be combined in developing lustre. In both boiling and blowing the fabrics are wound fairly tightly on rollers. Thus they are under pressure. The effect of heat and moisture is to soften the fibres, and as they cannot move freely they swell and fill up the interstices of the fabric. The pressure caused by wrapping on the rollers smooths the surface of the thus causing the light reflections to fabric, flattening the threads and be more uniform than under other conditions. Hence the greater lustre in the finished fabric.

To the smooth-surfaced sateen and Venetian fabrics the finisher can add considerable lustre by means of schreining. In very finely engraved rollers and receives the imprint of parallel diagonal lines, numbering several hundred to an inch, according to the fineness desired. In this way the cloth, which must be woven of yarns most suitable as regards counts and softness of twist, has the appearance of being considerably finer schreiner markings, through the greater smoothness they cause on the surface of the fabric, add immeasurably to the lustre of the fabric. Calendering, beetling, grossing and embossing are all different methods of treatment applied to fabrics, in particular to cotton fabrics, with the object of increasing the lustre. To these mechanical processes must be added that of mercerizing, which is now used very largely in connection with woven fabrics in preference to treating the cotton in the yarn state.

Thus, lustre in a fabric is caused by properties of the fibres, the style and twist of the yarns, the type of fabric and, last but not least, by the particular treatment and finish to which the fabric has been subjected.

From time to time attempts have been made to measure the extent of lustre in fabrics. The task is, however, one of such complexity and is so hedged round with difficulties that little more than interesting laboratory experiments have resulted. The lustre of a fabric varies according to the light striking it and according to the angle at which it is viewed relative to that light. Hence intermediate factors enter the field of enquiry at the outset. Probably the measurement of lustre by means of scientific apparatus will never yield more than comparative results. Practical utility will also probably restrict the application of any such scientific tests to fabrics possessing a high degree of lustre and having a uniform surface lustre free from design. Comparative tests of lustre are, however, of great value, and even with these limitations are of considerable use in the trade. It is a matter of everyday experience for deliveries of lustre materials to be held up, queried, or rejected entirely on the ground that their lustre is not up to the standard of previous deliveries or of the pattern against which they are bought. Hence, if standards for comparison can be made, and definite conditions as to method of testing, i.e., angle at which fabrics shall be judged in comparing, allowance to be made for color absorption, and standard illuminants agreed upon, lustre testing can be made a thoroughly scientific procedure.

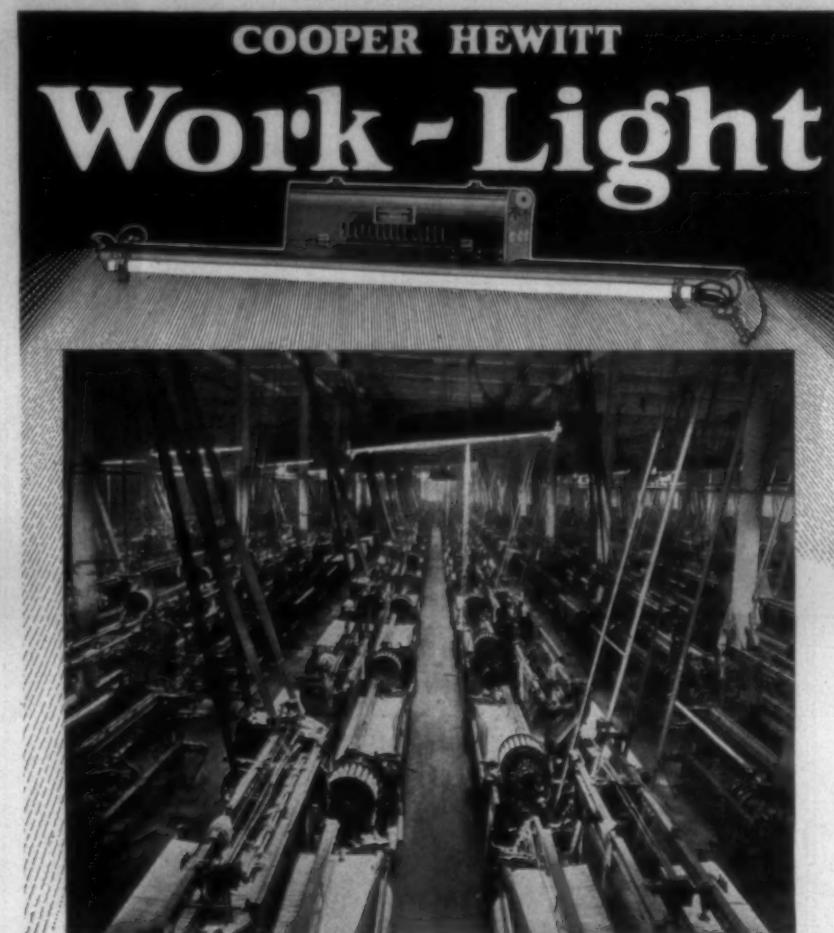
With a more general employment of the rayon fibre as a constituent fibre in wearing apparel, the design of textile fabrics will have to aim at subduing its lustre. We refer here to dress goods, costume cloths, and men's wear fabrics. Regarding the lighter, flimsier type of dress goods, some of which are composed wholly of silk, lustre may be a primary characteristic. The union fabrics, in which wool is the chief constituent fibre, have hitherto depended on the finisher very largely for the degree of lustre they exhibit. It would seem that in the near future the finisher's

art will have to be turned more in the direction of so camouflaging the rayon and so diffusing its radiance the fabrics, and will have the effect of emanating from within the fabric that it will appear to shine through rather than dazzling on its surface. It is already found from practical experience that stripes made of rayon are too bright for most purposes. Fine silk twists or mercerized cotton yarns are generally preferred.

As a means of subduing the lustre of rayon in fabrics the color of the dye will probably be found to be very important. A dark shade naturally strikes the eye with less light than one pure white, and a fuller utilization of darker shades of rayon in costume cloths and men's wear fabrics is the inevitable next step to be taken. Up to now the dyer has shown great interest in exploiting the science of chemistry and dyeing to discover what they can do for the new fibre as regards brightness and fastness of color. All avenues will have to be searched with a view to discovering dyes and dyeing processes applicable alike to rayon and wool. Active co-operation between designer and dyer is necessary for the best progress in this direction. Already the designer has at hand, in the form of union mixtures and twists, the means of controlling the lustre of his fabrics apart from and independent of the finisher. Botany mixtures are returning to favor after their temporary disesteem on the grounds of price. They have never been entirely out of favor, but have suffered temporary eclipse by cheaper fabrics. A greater future is before them if the designer will make the lustre of rayon subserve his ends more than he has done up to now. Step check designs are never out of fashion, and indeed are being asked for more and more today. These and innumerable other pick and pick and color and weave effects afford means ready to hand for adding lustre and beauty to already popular fabrics. The mixture yarns and twist yarns used in these cloths would be improved by the use of rayon, and more than likely a considerable vogue might be created by new union fabrics of this type. The value of the fabrics would be enhanced and the cost of material and production reduced. Lustre in a fabric depending more on the fibre than the finish will ultimately mean reduced finishing cost. And we shall one and all, welcome any move in this direction, the chief course along which the salvation of our national textile industries lies.—Textile Recorder.

Arthur Cobb.

Arthur C. Cobb, of Ware Shoals, S. C., died at the Emma Moss Booth Memorial Hospital, Spartanburg. He was 40 years old. He was a son of W. C. Cobb, superintendent of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company and was himself in the employ of that company. He was a Mason and a member of the First Baptist church of Belton. He is survived by his father; two brothers, E. A. and W. L. Cobb, of Ware Shoals; and six sisters, Mrs. Rex Phillips, of Clinton; Mrs. J. Eugene Elliott, of Trion, Ga.; Mrs. Jno. T. Cheatham, of Abbeville; Mrs. W. Gray, of Ware Shoals.



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Points on Ring Spinning

THE objects of ring-spinning frames are: (1) Drafting the roving to the extent required, depending on the hank roving and the desired counts of yarn; (2) twisting and the finally attenuated strand of fibres to form yarn of the necessary strength; (3) winding the yarn in a compact form upon a wooden bobbin or paper tube to facilitate handling and permit of easy unwinding at the next process.

Passage Through Ring Frames.

Ring frames are, of course, double sided, the passage of the cotton through each side being the same. Each end of roving from the bobbins in the creel passes over a guide rod and then through the traverse guide to three pairs of drawing rollers. The strand next passes through the thread wire, through the traveller, and is then wound on to the bobbin, which is revolved by gripping the spindles. During ordinary working the spindle and traveller rotate at a very high speed, and the twist imparted to the yarns runs along the latter up to the nip on the delivery side of the front rollers, hence the finally drafted roving is immediately twisted. The creel is usually two tiers high when spinning from single roving, and three tiers high when two ends of roving are combined for each end of yarn. The spindles are driven by bands which pass around the rotating tin rollers.

Roller Stands.

The inclination of the roller varies from 20 deg. to 35 deg. usually, but about 24 deg. is very common. The principal details affecting the degree of inclination are: Amount of twist in the yarn; length of staple; distance of front rollers from the thread guides; position of front top roller in relation to bottom front roller. Too great an angle causes more wear on end of top rollers, more difficulty in piecing ends up, and clearers do not act as well.

Bobbins.

Ring twist bobbins are also referred to as Rabbeth bobbins, throstle bobbins, twist tubes and warp-yarn bobbin, while ring weft bobbins are also commonly termed weft pirns, ring pirns and weavers' pirns. The timber used for making bobbin should be properly seasoned and without knots. Bobbins should be as near perfect in balance as possible, and every new bobbin ought to be tested before being put into work, the testing speeds being say, the minimum and maximum speeds of ring-frame spindles in the mill concerned. The bearing of the bobbin must be a gripping fit on the spindle, but not so tight that great effort is required to remove full bobbins from the spindles and to push empty bobbins down during doffing. The cutting of yarn from bobbins ought not to be allowed. Bobbins should be discarded when they are cracked, badly worn at the bearing, rough on the surface, or minus metal protectors at top or bottom.

The causes of bobbins rising on the spindles are as follows: Waste in bearing of bobbin; bearing not gripping the spindle owing to bobbin not being pushed low enough; bobbin badly out of balance; un-

balanced spindle; bearing of bobbin too small or too large, or too great in taper; spindle surface finished in wrong direction.

There is a surprisingly large number of shapes of empty bobbins in use, particularly twist-frame bobbins. Almost every mill could economize by experimenting with various shapes of empty bobbins with a view to increasing the length wound on, and yet without causing the yarn to break oftener during spinning and especially if the yarn is unwound over the nose at the winding frame.

Clearers.

The top clearers are from 1 1/4 in. to 2 1/4 in. diameter and long enough to serve for four ends of yarn. The top clearers are in contact with either the top front rollers, the top and middle top rollers, or the front and back top rollers with just a clearance over the middle top roller. The latter arrangement is very advantageous in cases where it can be adopted. The fibres attached to clearers should not be "fridged" or rolled up into pinhead pieces, as they ultimately drop off, and are often carried forward on the roving passing to the front rollers. These clearers ought to revolve steadily and as near to the surface speed of the front top roller as possible; also keep the top rollers free of loose fibres and to wind on the attenuated roving from the front rollers when an end breaks. Each lap may be removed as each end is pieced up, or after a number of broken ends have been attended to, but both the top and bottom clearers should be given a thorough cleaning from twice daily to once weekly.

The bottom clearers are about 1 inch diameter and are held in contact with, and very slightly forward of, the bottom front roller. Laps ought to be removed from the bottom clearers as early as possible after piecing up broken ends, and in no case should a lap be allowed to remain on these clearers if it makes contact with the yarn when pieced up. When the nap has worn off the woolen cloth, or the cloth has worked loose, the clearers should be recovered.

Draft.

The amount of draft should not be more than 7 to 9 spinning from single roving, nor exceeding 12 to 14 when using double roving, although there are cases of higher drafts for double roving. Coarse counts, say, up to 20's, are usually spun with a lower draft than finer counts up to 40's from single roving. Insufficient and excessive draft are both disadvantageous. There are many details which more or less affect the amount of draft and drafting in general at the ring frame using ordinary drawing rollers, such as the following: Hank and condition of roving; counts of yarn; amount of milling-up; single or double roving; relative surface speeds of the pairs of rollers; settings of rollers; weightings of rollers; settings of rollers; fluted, covered and self-weighted; the traverse motion; carded or combed cotton; speed of frame; amount of draft at roving frame; quality of cotton—usually a slightly

better cotton is required for a given count of ring yarn than for mule yarn.

Cleaning.

The frequency of cleaning the various parts of a ring frame depends largely on the counts and quality of yarn. When spinning up to 36's ordinary American yarn an example will illustrate how to attend to keeping the frame clean.

Once or twice daily: Spindle rails, lifting brackets, spindle bases, poker tubes, under surfaces of laps, and pivots of top rollers.

Twice to four times daily: Creel tops, back boards, thread boards, creel guide rods, traverse-rod holes, frame ends, roller beam fronts, separators, and weight hooks.

Once or twice weekly: Bottoms and tops of creel pegs, roving guide rods, back and middle bottom rollers, leather covered rollers, clearers, fly board, and gearing.

When cleaning the various parts of a ring frame care should be taken to prevent any of the "fly" from becoming attached to the rovings and ends of yarn. Each frame requires scouring once every 3 to 12 months, depending on the counts and quality of yarn.

No oiling to be done by the spinners. The frequency of oiling some of the parts depends on the kind of lubrication used and the arrangements for conserving the lubrication. The jobber, or assistant jobber, should lubricate the various parts on the following lines: The gallows pulleys, loose-boss front rollers, frame-end bearings, middle and back bottom rollers to be oiled once weekly. The front bottom rollers, tin-roller bearings, centres and pivots of fast-boss leather rollers to be oiled once daily, or the pivots may be oiled every three days. The oil is pumped from the spindle bolsters once every 8 to 12 weeks and new oil supplied.—Textile Recorder, of Manchester, England.

Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Spinners' Association says:

The yarn market has remained quiet during the holiday season, as expected. A few inquiries have materialized but they are believed to be more for the purpose of establishing inventory values than from any desire to purchase. Consumers' stocks are reported to be at a minimum. Spinners have no stocks and the indications are that business will be active shortly after the beginning of the year. Prices are irregular. Spinners' prices are at an advance over dealers' quotations. Philadelphia prices are reported to represent buyers' ideas rather than prices at which actual purchases can be made.

The prevailing prices today when compared with spot cotton quotations show a materially better manufacturing margin than existed a year ago. The maintenance of prices which spinners have accomplished is unquestionably due to the timely curtailment of production and the regulation of operations in accordance with the volume of demand. Below is a comparison of prices of pivotal numbers of yarns of December 30, for the last three years, together with the comparison of man-

ufacturing margins existing between cotton and yarn for the same periods:

| | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Spot cotton | 37 | 24.80 | 20.45 |
| Skeins— | | | |
| 16/1..... | 52½ | 42 | 37 |
| 20/1..... | 54½ | 43½ | 40 |
| Warps— | | | |
| 14/2..... | 54 | 43 | 38 |
| 20/2..... | 56 | 45 | 41 |
| Hosiery Cones— | | | |
| 18/1..... | 52½ | 41 | 36.50 |
| 30/1..... | 62 | 48 | 41.50 |

Cotton plus waste compared with yarn prices less commission, discount and freight shows manufacturing margin as follows:

| | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Skeins— | | | |
| 16/1..... | 4.20 | 8.88 | 9.14 |
| 20/1..... | 6.04 | 10.26 | 11.90 |
| Warps— | | | |
| 14/2..... | 5.38 | 9.80 | 10.96 |
| 20/2..... | 7.42 | 11.65 | 12.82 |
| Hosiery Cones: | | | |
| 18/1..... | 3.71 | 7.59 | 10.10 |
| 30/1..... | 12.39 | 13.98 | 14.84 |

A study of the above shows that the prices existing today as compared with the value of spot cotton are at approximate replacement value, which is a material improvement over the two preceding years, evidencing the wisdom of regulating operations in accord with demand.

Arbitration Board to Decide On \$50,000 Contract Dispute

Greensboro, N. C.—Argument in a \$50,000 dispute between Catlin & Co., of New York, textile brokers, and the Alexander Manufacturing Co., operating a cotton mill at Forest City, N. C., was completed before a board of arbitration here. The board will make its decision at a later date, after study of the testimony.

The hearing lasted three days. Catlin & Co. claimed that the Alexander company had broken a contract whereby Catlin & Co. were selling agents for the output of the Alexander Manufacturing Co. It was stated that the contract had a provision calling for a year's notice before the contract could be broken. On the other hand, the Alexander company claimed that there was no profit in the sales through Catlin & Co., and that therefore the Alexander company was justified in breaking the contract. Catlin & Co. claimed commissions of about \$50,000, the amount that would have been earned in one year in selling the product on the Alexander Manufacturing Co., it was testified.

This hearing was the first time the "business courts" which were provided by the last session of Congress were tried in North Carolina. The idea was Herbert Hoover's, the head of the Department of Commerce, and the plan behind the boards of arbitration is to avoid long, tiresome delays in the courts of the country, with the issues in the arbitration trials, to be settled by business men conversant with problems of the nature coming up. The decision of the board of arbitration will be final.

The board was composed of E. S. Parker, of this city; A. C. McGuire, of New York, and A. G. Myers, of Gastonia.



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Testing Low Grade Cotton

By W. M. Garrard, of Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

There are many classes of goods in which low grade cotton can be satisfactorily used, such as window shades, umbrella cloth, coat and pocket linings, automobile tops, coverings for insulated wires, as well as in many classes of heavy goods where bleaching is not absolutely necessary, such as the darker shades of tapestries. In most goods that are dyed, low grade cotton can be used, the exceptions being where the goods appear dull or dead after passing through the dyeing process.

There are several markets for low grade staple cotton. Probably the most of such cotton is consumed either in New England, Canada or by the mills in England. The English mills have nearly always used a larger percentage of low grades than the American or Canadian mills. In using such cotton it is necessary for the mills to make certain experimental tests before buying large quantities to be manufactured into finished goods. No two low grade years are exactly alike, therefore each year's crop must be tested separately.

Our association has been active in assisting the mills to make their initial tests, to see just what manufacturing results can be secured in the use of the present growth of low grade staples. We have shipped

probably a dozen different mills trial shipments, to be used largely for experimental purposes. These shipments have at times been in 100-bale lots, at other times but five or 10 bales were shipped. In one instance we sold only one bale to be used for test purposes. This bale was shipped by express from Greenwood to a New England mill. The utmost care was used in selecting this particular bale, as the mill wanted assurance from the association that if the test proved successful, we would be able to supply large quantities of cotton equal to this particular type bale. Even after this bale arrives in New England, it will take the mill from two to three weeks to finish its test and to know whether or not such cotton will be satisfactory for the work for which it was purchased.

Takes Several Months to Complete Tests.

On account of the time incident to making tests, it will take several months before the trade as a whole will be able to definitely say just what character of goods can be satisfactorily produced from the low grades this season.

During this interval of time the owners of this low grade cotton must display a reasonable amount of patience, otherwise they cannot possibly expect to get full value for their cotton. With full co-operation on the part of the grower over a

period of time, the association will acquire the largest stock of low grade staple cotton that has ever been concentrated under the control of any one organization. Due to this fact the association can render the mills a superior service in supplying them with large quantities of low grade staples, carefully classed and of uniform quality.

Undoubtedly the selections from the present large production of low grade cotton will all be consumed at fair prices. For one reason, the production of high grade staple cotton this year is actually less by probably 50,000 to 100,000 bales, than it was a year ago. The mills of America and abroad are all satisfactorily employed in the manufacture of textiles on a profitable basis, therefore there is little doubt but that every bale of the better grades will be consumed and also the selections from the lower grades. The problem then is what will become of the excess production of low grade staples this season? We believe that they will be used and used at fair prices, if the growers will not become impatient and force their cotton on unwilling buyers, thereby demoralizing the market.

It must be remembered that heretofore the very low grades have never brought the producer a price that was anything like commensurate with the intrinsic value of the cotton. In fact, the last experience

we had with very low grades in the Delta was exceedingly disappointing and one that we dislike to recall. But it may be well at this time to point out just what a grievous mistake we did make in the distribution of the low grade cotton produced in 1919. The majority of this cotton was carried until 1920 and the selections sold at from 6 to 10 cents. The extremely low grades from that year's production were shipped into central Europe, and the returns to the growers, so we are informed, were so small that they amounted to practically nothing.

This year we are going to have a great deal of this very low grade cotton. Outside markets are completely demoralized. Stabilization may be slow. More than likely it will be several months, at the earliest, before there will be any demand for the extremely low cotton. Even then we cannot expect a very high price to be paid. But we do believe that if reasonable intelligence is displayed in carrying this cotton and in developing an outlet for it, we will ultimately be able to sell it for a much higher price than any crop of low grade staple cotton has ever brought in the Delta. The essence of success in this entire matter is that the producer shall display the proper amount of patience, and loyally support the association in every effort made to sell his cotton at satisfactory prices.

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Dun's Review for 1925

In its annual review of the dry goods situation, the R. G. Dun & Co. states that "the year 1925 was better than its predecessor in volume of production, in movement and in profits.

"Fickle and rapidly changing style demands intensified merchandising difficulties," continues the report, "that have been numerous because of the wide adoption in wholesale and retail markets of the policies of frequent turnovers, and hand-to-mouth buying. Mills and garment manufacturers have not yet been able to readjust their methods satisfactorily to conform to these new merchandising plans, but progress in that direction is now quite rapid.

"The necessity for prompt shipments tends to make the position of the stock-carrying mill or wholesaler stronger, except to the extent that it is affected by ephemeral styles. Business was slow and conservative until mid-year, when it became apparent that good harvests were promising a more equitable readjustment of agricultural buying power, which eventuated in a very full fall distribution and steadily increasing production. Sentiment among merchants was also greatly improved during the year by financial readjustments of an international character.

Raw Materials.

"Raw material movements were of an extraordinary character in some respects and affected primary and wholesale fabric selling constantly. Because of a light yield, jute reached the highest prices ever known, or £65.10 per ton, compared with the low for the year of £39. This in turn led to very high burlap and jute yarn values. Raw wool values broke badly in the early part of the year, falling 35 per cent from the peak. Recovery of a limited character followed the low point of May-June values.

"The cotton crop turned out to be the second or third largest in history, but frequent Government reports proved an unsettling factor to the whole trade. The price decline approximated 20 per cent, and this led to irregular and weaker cloth prices, but also stimulated consumption in several directions. Raw silk was consumed in larger volume than ever before, and while prices ranged within 10 per cent from the low to the high, political troubles in China led to suppression of shipments of Canton grades, and to very high prices for them for a short time.

Linens Depressed.

"With a slow recovery noted in flax growing countries some price recessions followed a more abundant offering of good spinning grades, but for many months the linen trade was greatly depressed, dress linens having proved a great disappointment in consequence of other style demands.

"Silks sold in greater volume than ever before. There has some improvement in wool goods and worsted lines, the latter doing better in the last quarter of the year than for

a long time previous in the men's wear division. Lightweights and outerwear lines in knitted garments were affected by the rapid development of rayon merchandise, this latter being the outstanding feature of the dry goods year.

"The cotton goods mills of the country were the largest users of rayon and the new spring season will disclose a host of new styles in fabrics. While the year closed quiet in the primary divisions of cotton dress goods, the forecasts at the year end are for a steadier and broad demand beginning soon after the turn of the year, and continuing well into the springtime."

Research Work on Rayon

Exhaustive research work is now being carried out by the New Bedford Textile School into the usages of rayon yarns. The experiments are being carried out with all the leading American makes, and with Holland viscose and German cupra-ammonium fiber.

The move was started by authorities of the school, who recognized that rayon is occupying now such an important place in the textile industry that it amounts almost to a revolution.

This work, so far, has been carried on by the Knitting Department, and consists chiefly of the handling of rayon yarns in the winding, knitting and finishing.

List of Yarns Used.

The following different kinds of yarn are being used or have been tried out at some time during the past year:

Viscose, Du Pont, Holland Viscose, Tubize, Celanese, Cupra-ammonia (Bemberg), Cupra-ammonia (R. C. of A.)

These yarns are received direct from the manufacturers or agents and represent the leading American and imported yarns.

Tests are being made of the moisture contents, stretch, strength, evenness and condition of the skeins when received, also the number of filaments used in each yarn.

Winding direct from the skein to bottle bobbin with and without oil is the method used in this operation. The oils used are:

Cocoanut, Olive, Neatsfoot, Commercial Rayon Oils, and water Soluble Oil.

Knitting Machine Used.

The knitting is being done on the loop-wheel, spring needle type of body machines, and the circular latch needle hosiery machine. The rayon is run solid and in combinations with wool, cotton and silk.

After dyeing the fabric is finished up into various kinds of garments, including hosiery, underwear, outerwear, scarfs, ties, etc. Different makes of sewing machines are also tried out in this work.

All during these tests an accurate record of the humidity is kept and results noted as to the effect of moisture on the rayon, and general running conditions under various percentages of humidity.

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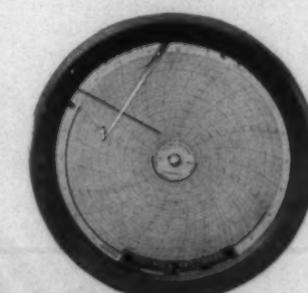
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Foreign Trade Review and Prospects

(Continued from Page 7)

except Asia, were greater in 1925 than the year before. On account of the diminished buying power of Cuba, however, resulting from the low sugar prices, and of Canada's poor harvests of 1924, our exports to North American countries showed but small increase. In Asia the decrease is confined substantially to Japan and China, but even so our sales to the Continent of Asia in 1925 were not far short of four times as great in value as they were in 1913. In the case of Japan, the decline in our exports is attributable to the naturally reduced demands for reconstruction material, and to a general business depression that has been felt there; but the outlook for 1926 in the Island Empire is more encouraging. Disturbed political conditions in China have seriously hampered our exports to that country, and the trade prospects there for 1926 is still uncertain, but we should at least equal this year's trade. Our exports to India increased slightly in spite of falling price levels and of British, German and Japanese competition. Americans are steadily gaining a foothold in this market. Exports to both Australia and New Zealand show an increase despite greater competition from Europe, and total in 1925 more than three and a half times those in 1913. And likewise, in the face of keener competition from both

Europe and Japan, we made fairly large gains in our exports to Malaysia. The buying power of the Malay region is being much enlarged by the high prices of rubber and tin.

As has been so frequently the case in recent years, our exports to South America show a marked increase, being more than 20 per cent greater than for the previous year, and our products in the markets of that Continent can only be regarded as most gratifying. Improved world trade stability and a much enhanced demand in European markets for Latin American. This has been reflected in their increased purchases of our manufactured products during 1925.

Exports to Europe consist very largely of foodstuffs and raw materials, and they have shown an increase of about 14 per cent in value in 1925. Exports to Russia increased over 50 per cent, cotton being the dominant item; those to the United Kingdom by 9 per cent. The improvement in the economic situation of Germany is reflected by an increase of nearly 20 per cent in our exports to that country. Increasingly stabilized conditions, both political and economic, and restored opportunities for the reorganization of productive industries after the disorders following in the wake of the war are doubtless the main reasons for the steady growth of our trade in European markets.

But while much of our continued success may be attributed to what has already been termed the growing, "Spirit of Locarno," a word may

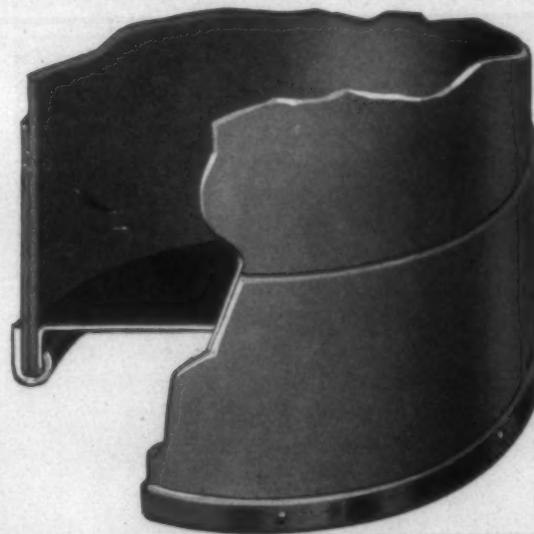
justly be said for the services of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in behalf of American export trade, and the manner in which our American exports have responded to them. The Bureau's corps of trained experts, placed in every foreign trade field of any importance, has kept the American business man supplied with practical trade information from all over the world; and the reaction of the business man to this service is ample evidence of its value. Every day it becomes clearer that there is a better understanding among American business men of export methods, of credits and agencies abroad, of all the manifold problems that enter into export trade. More intelligent and complicated inquiries are addressed to the Bureau and an increasing interest displayed in the opportunities for export. This is especially true of the many smaller firms which hitherto have evinced little desire to engage in export trade. There is positive indication of a keen interest to know Who's Who in the foreign trade centers and by-ways, as indicated by actual requests from Bureau clients for lists of dealers and importers in all types of commodities. Covering the calendar year 1925 the Bureau delivered, against actual requests, over 800,000 such typed lists. In the fiscal year July, 1922, to June, 1923, 881,521 trade inquiries were received and answered by the Bureau, while from January to December, 1925, the number was 2,050,445. This remarkable growth in the number of inquiries received by the Bureau of

Thursday, January 7, 1926.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicates that more and more American firms are sufficiently interested in foreign trade to want intimate and definite information with respect to its possibilities before they undertake actual business contact with firms in foreign lands.

Turning now to imports, the total value of our trade for 1925 increased even more than that of exports, being about 17 per cent greater than in 1924. While this increase reflects the greater prosperity of the country with enhanced buying power for tropical and semi-tropical foodstuffs and exotic raw materials, it is unfortunately attributable also in considerable part to marked advances in the prices of a number of important articles, such as rubber, coffee, tin, wool, and hides and skins; and some of these increases in turn are due to indefensible artificial restrictions directed against the consumers of the United States. The most striking phenomenon in our import trade of 1925 has been the great advance in the price of rubber, raising it, as in all probability the final figures will show, to first place among our imports. For the first ten months the quantity of rubber imported increased by 19 per cent over the corresponding period of 1924, but the value increased 121 per cent. During recent months the average import price has been much more than double that for the corresponding months of 1924. Had rubber remained unchanged in price, the total value of our imports would have increased but 11 per cent in-

(Continued on Page 34)



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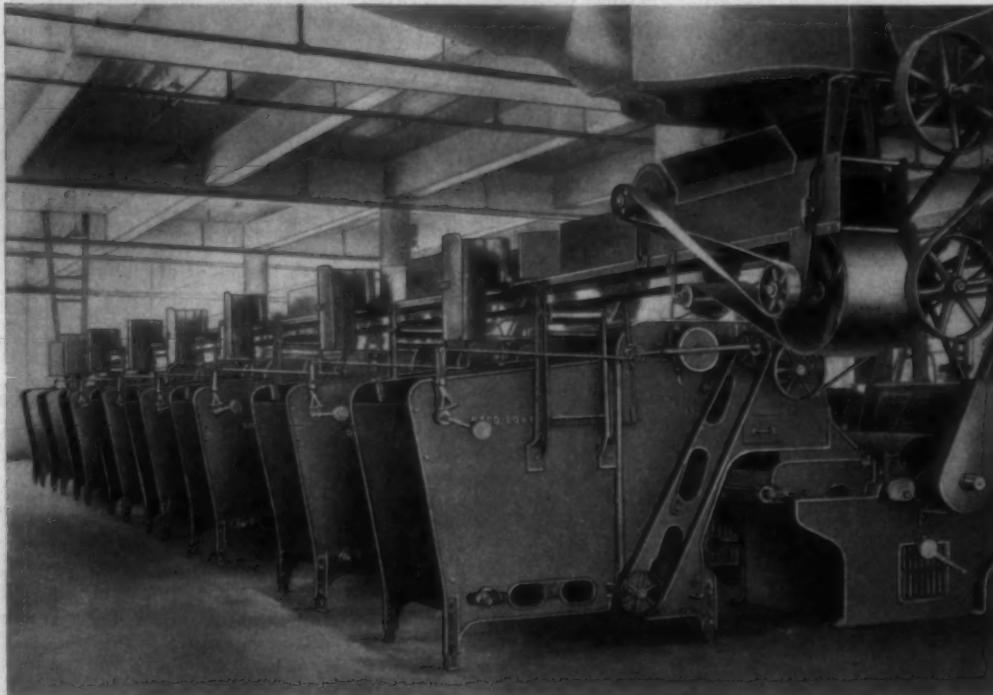


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Practical Discussions

By Practical Men

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

Yes, the hand of a dobby can be changed to the opposite hand just the same as the hand of a loom can be altered. It is only necessary to purchase such parts as are not reversible on the dobby. Overseer.

Life of Picker Sticks.

Editor:

I want to experiment to see if I can increase the operating life of a picker stick. But, before I try this, I want to learn what others have done along this line, as there will be no need of my trying out something which others have found useless.

Will some of your readers advise me on this? Ga.

Loom Hand.

Editor:

Can the hand of a loom be reversed? That is can a right hand loom be changed over into a left hand loom? Texas.

Answer to 510.

Editor:

We will endeavor to give Question No. 510 a list of suggestions that will help to increase weave room production. The inquirer did not give the construction of his cloth or the number of his yarn. We will therefore give ideas in general.

1. The first and most important thing is to be sure that the yarn is free from gouts and spooler knots and kinks as practical, and that the breaking strength is around standard. With this be sure your sizing formula is correct and the sizing is being boiled into the yarn at the correct temperature, and carry enough pressure on cylinder to dry the yarn and not enough to bake it.

2. Follow the drawing and tying of the warps very carefully so that time will not be lost in getting the looms started after the full warp has been placed on the loom.

We would suggest that each weaver's production be posted at least once a week.

4. You will increase production by paying the loom fixers by the piece.

5. Watch your humidity in room closely.

6. Check loom speeds with good indicator at short intervals.

Quality.

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

Replying to "Weaver's" question in the last issue of the Textile Bul-

letin, "Are Dobby Heads Reversible?"

I don't know what kind of a dobby head Weaver has, but we have a Crompton & Knowles dobby, and if I wanted to change them to work as right or left hand dobby, I would take the outside rocker and the inside rocker off the loom, placing the outside rocker where the inside rocker formerly worked and the outside rocker on the opposite side of the dobby.

I would take the dobby chain off the head, and then turn the dobby cylinder around, take the dobby cylinder pawl off the cylinder and turn it around, placing it on the same end as it worked heretofore.

I would take the jack back rests and turn them around. I would buy a harness level for the hand dobby that I wanted, as they are not interchangeable.

I would push the shaft through the head that holds the jacks, so that I could place the oil pan on the other side. Turn the dobby cylinder pawl hook around, as it will work on either head.

I would push the small shaft that holds the dobby cylinder fingers through so that I could place the dobby cylinder rest to match the wheel rest.

Doing this, I think it would work. Might be some minor things that I have not mentioned, but this would be my principle. Dobby.

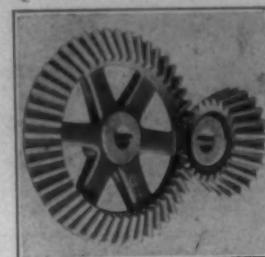
Answer to Dunno.

Editor:

In answering to Dunno regarding the matching of colors, he should bear in mind that such factors as different lights and background, different sizes of samples and the angle at which the light strikes the sample have an important bearing on color matching. For exact color matching, the samples should be compared under as exactly the same conditions as possible.

There is now on the market a special lamp built for color matching. The use of the light will give the best results in color matching that I know of. It can be purchased from some of the larger supply houses. In matching colors by natural light, be sure to hold the sample to the same light every time, at the same angle and at the same time of day. The samples should be of the same size. The samples should be held on a fixed shelf mounted at a right angle. The surface underneath the cloth, or rather the face of the shelf, should be jet black. If it is desired to not contrasting effects, the shelf may be removed and one with a white or colored surface used.

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THE DENISON MFG. CO.

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Established 1915

Annual Turkey Dinner

In accordance with his annual custom, T. A. Hightower, manager of the Addison plant of the Kendall Mills, Edgefield, tendered his overseers a very elaborate turkey dinner at his home in Edgefield. After the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Hightower expressed his appreciation of the support and cooperation rendered by the overseers during the past year. His talk was followed by remarks from J. L. Mims, and T. C. Edwards.

A feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Hightower of a handsome silver mesh bag as a gift from the overseers of the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hightower were assisted in entertaining by their daughter, Miss Juanita Hightower. The guests included: R. P. Franklin, A. R. Sharpe, J. D. Sharpe, R. M. Scurry, Henry Bryan, R. K. Walker, L. B. Garvin, Theodore Arthur, T. C. Edwards, J. L. Mims, Miss Mary Hughes, Miss Carroll Clement, Miss Angeles Penn and Miss Izer Edwards.

The Matter of Looks

There was significance in the comments of President Henry of Dunean at the annual mill banquet last week, dealing with the improved appearance of the folks gathered for that occasion.

It was a Dunean family affair and the chief remarked, both publicly and privately, that the crowd looked better every year, looked happier and more intelligent.

An in this connection the story of Dunean is the story of Parker and the story of cotton mill citizens of the South.

Looks are by no means an infallible index to folks' character and abilities but they may be safely accepted generally as accurate indications. When people year by year grow better and better looking, not from the standpoint of handsomeness but from the standpoint of intelligence and neatness, it is safe to assume they are better people, better fit for their jobs, better prepared to take care of themselves and to make of themselves worth while citizens is important.

Year by the year the progress of the cotton mill worker is written upon the faces of the workers, themselves. To see them is to know that they are upright, self-respecting, able men and women, taking seriously their part in the work of the world, expecting to get out of life for themselves only what they put into it, realizing that their progress and welfare is bound up in the progress and welfare of the enterprises, communities and States of which they are parts.

And the story of Dunean also is the story of the Southland as a whole, not alone of the mill people but of the citizenry generally.

We who are native Southerners—and proud of it—are blind if we do not recognize and admit the handicaps under which the masses of Southern people have struggled in the past decades, the blight of illiteracy and ignorance, with resultant

poverty and with the success of demagogic politicians, with health and happiness suffering.

Those handicaps have been removed for most folks, among them the textile operatives, and the new day of opportunity years since has dawned and its sun shines brightly down upon a happy section today.

Our people are better looking now—and they are better people.—The Parker Progress.

Obituary**Robert Z. Cates.**

Spartanburg, S. C.—Robert Z. Cates, aged 71, president of the Arkwright Mills of this city, and for many years prominent in civic and religious affairs, died here after an illness of one week. Angina pectoris caused his death.

Mr. Cates came to this city in 1879 from Glenn Springs. For a period of approximately 12 years he operated an oil mill business here. In 1896 Mr. Cates organized a company and built the Arkwright Mills which have enjoyed phenomenal success under his direction.

Despite his advanced age, Mr. Cates devoted practically his full time to the duties of president and general manager of the mill.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Anna L. Cates; one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cates, and two sons, Robert Z. Cates, Jr., and M. L. Cates, both of this city. The former holds the position of assistant treasurer of the Arkwright Mills.

Mrs. W. W. Arnold, Jr.

LaGrange, Ga.—Mrs. W. W. Arnold, Jr., wife of a prominent textile man, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon when the automobile in which she was driving turned over between Manchester and McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were en route to McDonald to visit the father of Mr. Arnold before leaving for Knoxville, Tenn.

According to reports reaching here Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were driving in separate cars when Mr. Arnold was waiting at a side road which the party would have to travel in the place of the main highway. Coming to the road unexpectedly, Mrs. Arnold applied her brakes and in doing so it is thought one of the wheels struck a rut on the road and turned over, pinning its victim beneath. In the car with Mrs. Arnold was her two small girls. Both children were uninjured.

Mr. Arnold has been connected with the Callaway Mills for the past eleven years as general manager. A short time ago he resigned to accept a position as manager for the Brookside Mill in Knoxville, Tenn., where they were going at the time the accident happened.

New Prices on Denims.

Cone Export and Commission Co. have named new prices on denims on the basis of 47½ cents for 2.20 W. B. and 16 cents for 2.40s D. T. These are offered for January-February-March delivery.

RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

There is, however, absolutely no extra charge for this special finish as we invoice Rayon reeds at our regular standard prices.

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Thursday, January 7, 1926.

Hawk Starch

Superiorities

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STRENGTH

PURITY

ECONOMY

HAWK STARCH produces a strong, smooth warp of the right weight and pliability—the kind that weaves easily.

HAWK STARCH can be furnished in any desired viscosity. Just as your tailor "fits" the suit he makes for you, so do our experts adapt the starch to your local mill conditions.

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Use of Rayon Waste

While the past year brought forth a decided, and even spectacular development in the use of rayon waste, the textile industry is still somewhat vague in its notions of this important synthetic product, according to some of the leading New York brokers. Particularly is the distributive end of the industry ignorant of it, it is asserted quite generally, says the Daily News Record.

And yet, in the opinion of two out of every three handlers of waste, this form of the fiber is destined to expand in use even more rapidly than the regulation rayon yarn, as it may be used in so many different ways, such as blending with other fibers.

The cotton industry has but recently discovered rayon waste, and it is asserted that some cotton mills find it easier to handle the product in this form than in the finished and perfected state as it comes from the producers. Waste is spun, just as cotton or wool is spun, and the spun yarn is immediately adaptable to the machinery of a cotton mill, whereas there is much tinkering to be done before a cotton mill can turn out rayon fabric produced from the perfected fiber.

Waste is just what its name implies. It is produced by error, but every viscose plant turns out some of it, all depending upon the efficiency of the plant. It is said that the Viscose Co. produces a smaller percentage of waste than any other company, working on a viscose process, in the world. The output of waste from the Viscose Co., the nation's largest rayon producer, tends to grow smaller in proportion to the company's total production. The reason, of course, is advancing efficiency. Of the other processes, the acetate results in no waste whatever. The reason is that all imperfect fiber in an acetate plant can be boiled down back to its semi-liquid state and put through the works again.

Most Comes From Abroad.

By far the largest portion of the waste used in America comes from abroad. Certain companies on the other side have large proportions of waste, and just as in the case of the perfected fiber the waste of the viscose company may be far superior to that of another. An anomaly was reported only a week ago to illustrate this. A user said that while he had found the rayon of a certain European company most disappointing, he had found that same company's waste the best in the world.

In the treatment of viscose waste for eventual production of knitted or woven fabric, the first process is that of defibering. It is then combed, and a top produced, much as in the making of wool tops, although certain instruments are needed in the making of rayon waste tops which are not required in the working of wool. These attachments are needed because there are no serrations in the rayon such as there are in wool.

The process following is much the same as that used in the spinning of a yarn from wool tops. There is an-

other product, however, which is said to result in a better yarn. This is a partly finished rayon, cut into standard lengths to correspond with the standard lengths of wool or cotton fibers, with which the spinning mill blends the rayon. It is reported that in Bradford, England, yarns up to single 80s, worsted counts, have been spun with these specially cut tops.

Use in Woolen Trade.

While the cotton industry is now paying close attention to rayon waste, by far the greatest advance in its uses has been made by the woolen industry. For a long time the waste tops have been blended with wool tops to result in what the New York trade calls "novelties." These "novelties" included the balbriggan dresses, which the women's trade skyrocketed last spring and summer. The rayon waste interests in New York are laying considerable stress on the possibility that these dresses are due for a return engagement next spring; but some doubt is expressed here and there. However, some fabric producers have shown enough faith in them to bring out some samples, which easily surpass anything shown last year.

Some effort to introduce rayon waste yarns into convert cloths has been made, but the latest reports would indicate that dyeing difficulty still is encountered. Last week, however, it was reported that a Philadelphia mill had successfully combined rayon with jute, and achieved success likewise in the dyeing. This may or may not have been rayon waste, but the inference remains that jute, a popular drapery, has been dyed successfully in combination with rayon. If this is so, it seems unlikely that much time will be lost in the spinning of rayon waste tops with jute, flax and other fibers.

Long Used by Knitters.

Rayon waste has long been recognized by the knitting industry, and the hosiery mills have used it in quantities. The popular "silk and wool" stockings of a year ago were not so popular this winter, but those things have been found to move in cycles, and it seems likely that if the Russian boot craze of London reaches America in force next winter there may be a recurrence of "silk and wool" stockings. In some of these stockings, the rayon waste yarn is blended with wool, the stocking made up in the gray, and dyed for wool at pleasure. The rayon is left white. In others the rayon, itself is colored.

Some of the fanciful pile fabrics are made of a combination of rayon waste and mohair. The chinchilla effect is obtained because in the dyeing the mohair takes the color and the rayon does not. A blend with camel's hair is another development.

Alpaca linings for men's wear is a subject of experimentation in the rayon industry as yet, but some success has been achieved with the rayon waste. The yarn from the waste is simply blended with alpaca.

It is quite possible that future developments in the rayon industry will open a way toward the special

production of waste, in the opinion of some authorities. That is, plants which now produce waste by error may eventually produce some by plan. It is entirely possible, for instance, that the Italian company, Snia-Viscose, may eventually produce waste purposely. The reason is that if the new product, known as "sniastil," proves as successful as expected, the company will have to arrange a tremendous supply of rayon waste, from which the new synthetic wool is manufactured.

Clover Mill Banquet

A number of employes of the Clover Mill Company, Clover, S. C., numbering forty, and including the membership of the "Get-together Club" of the local mill—the superintendent, overseers, section men, second hands, office force—of the Clover Mill, were tendered a banquet by the mill management at the Hotel Charlotte last Saturday night. Included in the invited guests for the occasion were: J. W. Pope, cashier of the First National Bank at Thomasville, N. C.; Oscar Wagstaff, superintendent of the Amazon Mills, and L. J. Hooper, superintendent of the Jewel Cotton Mill, both of Thomasville. Mr. Tillet, treasurer of the local mill, acted as toast master and filled the post in a fine style. The affair was greatly enjoyed by all present and a spirit of helpful co-operation was manifest.

The mill management presented to each of its 375 night and day operatives a basket of fruit, nuts, candy, etc., as a Christmas remembrance.

Reorganization Planned For Mecklenburg Mills Co.

Greensboro, N. C.—Attorneys for the holders of bonds of the Mecklenburg Mills company, insolvent since June 1, 1923, reveal that processes have been started for winding up the affairs of the concern by the sale of property and liquidation of assets. The Mecklenburg Mills company is composed of four cotton mills, the Mecklenburg at Charlotte, Clyde and Newton at Newton, and Nancy, at Tuckertown, Montgomery county.

The bondholders are represented by attorneys here as well as in New York, and it was through the attorneys here that it was learned that it is hoped to have the mills sold under foreclosure by the 1st of March. The processes are really simple, although the mills have stood, without a wheel moving or a spindle turning, for two years and seven months.

File Technical Suit.

Petition will be made to the judge of western North Carolina federal district court to sue the trustee in bankruptcy—a technical matter. It is expected that will be granted. Then the suit will be filed and notice of intention to foreclose on the property be given. Due notice by advertisement will be given of the foreclosure and sale be made of the assets, which consist of four mills, houses for operatives and some real estate.

Petition for bankruptcy was filed in the office here of the clerk of court of Western North Carolina fed-

eral district last in May, 1923, by Warwick-Allen company, cotton merchants of Memphis, Tenn., it being alleged that the mills company was largely indebted for cotton. Before the matter could be heard Mecklenburg Mills company officials agreed to receivership. It was soon however, that securing receivers would be a hard thing to do, and it became necessary for the bondholders, in order to protect themselves, to take charge of the mills, through a trustee in bankruptcy. This was done and the trustee has been the caretaker of the plants.

G. F. Gowan is trustee in bankruptcy.

Caused a Bank Failure.

The failure of the mills company was the cause of the failure of the People's National bank, of Salisbury, June 7, 1923. That failure, resulted in the indictment by a federal court grand jury here of J. D. Norwood, J. K. Doughton and M. L. Jackson on charge of violation of the national banking laws. At the last December term of the court here Norwood was convicted and sentenced to serve three years in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. He appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals and that appeal is pending. Doughton was acquitted. The trial of Jackson was not reached. Norwood was the chairman of the board of directors of the bank and president of the Mecklenburg Mills company. Doughton was president of the bank. Jackson was a director in the mills company and a director in the bank.

It was testified during the trial that from 1920 to 1921 the value of the mills properties shrank from \$1,600,000 to \$1,300,000, that being blamed on deflation in general and falling prices of cotton mill products.

American Mills Have Banquet

The management of the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., recently tendered a turkey dinner to their superintendent, overseers and office force. Appropriate talks were made by Frank Goldberg, president, and Robert Goldberg, secretary and treasurer, both speakers thanking the overseers for their loyalty and co-operation during the year.

Besides the mill officials, those present were R. F. Gardner, superintendent; Frank Irwin, J. B. Connor, O. H. Ballinger, Mr. Porterfield, Mr. Sticky, Max Goldberg, Ben Goldberg, George Hook, Claud Wilson, Junius Rhodes, J. B. Walker, Miss Elizabeth Clemmer, Miss Sadie Bell Caldwell and Mr. Frank Goldberg.

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High Shoals, N. C.

30,080 spinning spindles; 600 looms.
 T. C. Adams _____ Supt.
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 J. M. Harper _____ Genl. Weaver
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Practical
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This Man—

is carefully watching these spinning frames. In his hand, he holds a brush.

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He is not one man, but hundreds, for in every textile mill many men are similarly engaged.

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Yet the brush is just one brush!

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Over 90% of all Southern textile mills not only use, but insist upon Perkins Practical Comber Dusters. We supply these mills with brushes for all of their textile needs.

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The reason is, simply enough, that our sole business is the making of brushes; our sole purpose is to produce better brushes than any other manufacturer. The fact that we supply 92% of all brushes bought by Southern textile mills proves that our policies have won wide recognition.

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And back of every brush is our A. B. C. guarantee that the brush is perfect and will give absolute satisfaction.

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We are offering special savings on comber dusters. Write for our new price list.

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SIZING TALLOW

No. 1286

A Concentrated Tallow

QUALITY and quantity production by the weave room can only be obtained when the preceding processes have been carefully and correctly performed. Weave room production is largely dependent upon good sizing. It is highly important then that sizing should be carried out with the use of the best materials obtainable.

Sizing Tallow No. 1286 measures up in every respect to the high standards demanded of such a product by exacting mill men.

It is concentrated and therefore economical in use; has an exceptionally good body; is soluble in water or starch paste in practically all proportions; is sweet and free from odor and cannot go rancid or produce rancid odors.

National Oil Products Co.

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CHICAGO

BOSTON

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued From Last Week)

SPECIFICATIONS.

198. Following is a sample blank to be filled out in ordering spoolers:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Spoolers | _____ |
| Number of Spindles on each Machine | _____ |
| Kind of Bobbin Holders | _____ |
| Kind of Spindles | _____ |
| Gauge of Spindles | _____ |
| Amount of Traverse | _____ |
| Kind of Bobbin Boxes (wood or iron) | _____ |
| Number of Yarn to be Spooled | _____ |
| Diameter of Bobbin of Yarn | _____ |
| Size Driving Pulley | _____ |
| Speed Driving Pulley | _____ |
| Belted from Above or Below | _____ |
| Send Sample Bobbin | _____ |
| Send Sample Spool | _____ |
| Maker | _____ |
| Purchaser | _____ |
| Price | _____ |
| Terms | _____ |
| Remarks | _____ |

199. The next process after spooling is unwinding a number of spools and laying the strands or "ends" evenly on a "beam," which is, in effect, a large spool. The machine for accomplishing this work is known as a beam warper.

Beam Warper.—Fig. 43.—LETTERING.

- A. Spool in Creel
- B. Ends, unwinding from Spool
- C. Back Guide
- D. Back Reed or Expansion Comb
- E. Slack Roll
- F. Rack for operating Slack Roll
- G. Pinion, Shaft and Weight for Slack Roll
- H. Measuring Roll
- J. Drop Wire
- K. Front Reed or Wraith
- L. Warp Beam
- M. Cylinder

BEAM WARPING.—PROCESS.

200. Spools are put up in creels on skewers, so they may freely revolve. The creel may hold 300 to 600 spools, but usually 400 to 450.

The creel consists of a pair of upright frames joined at one end, and, opening at the other like the letter V. A creel for 450 spools will hold 225 in each wing of the V, 15 spools high and 15 spools long. A creel for more than 450 spools is made longer but not higher. Fifteen 5 x 6 spools, placed one above the other, with space to be handled in and out make a creel as high as can well be worked.

The various ends are brought together from the creel and passed through back comb, and over and under the various rolls shown. Each end is threaded through a drop wire J,

and through a dent in front comb and finally in a sheet around barrel of beam.

There are usually 4 countersunk pins on the barrel of beam, to which the yarn in 4 divisions is attached.

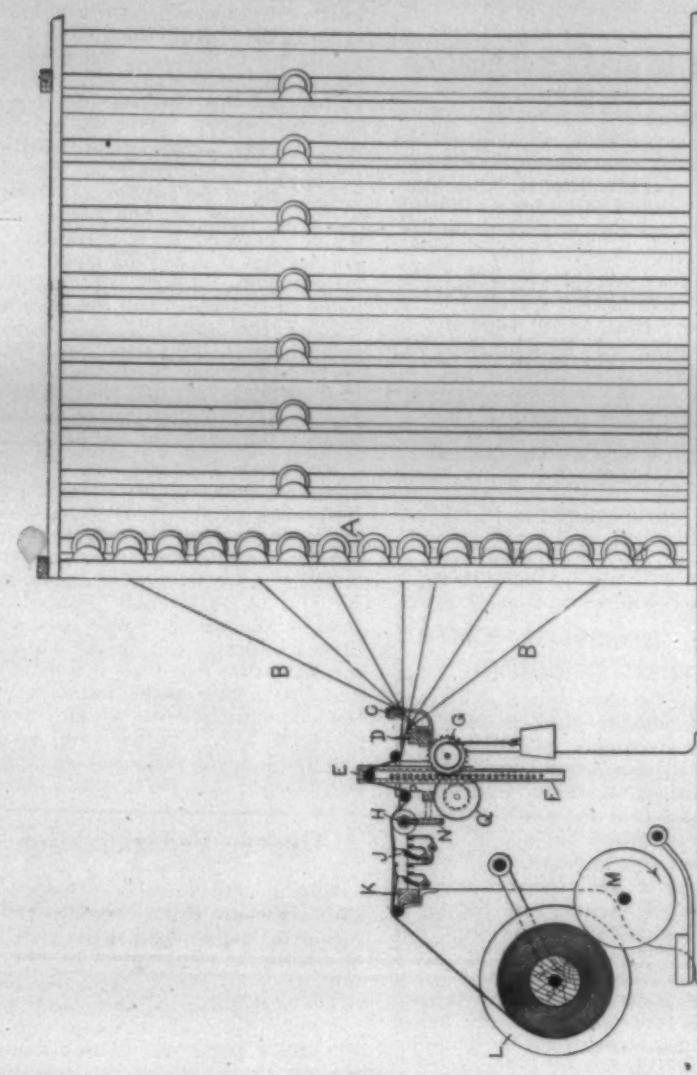


Fig. 43. Beam Warper.

Barrel of beam rests upon the cylinder and is turned by friction.

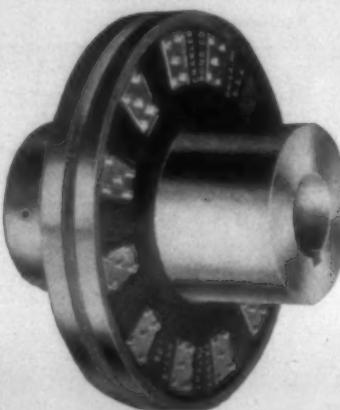
201. The front comb like the back comb is made expansible. Its teeth are mounted on a movable device so that by turning a little crank at one end, the fineness of the teeth may be regulated. This is for the purpose of uniformly distributing the sheet of yarn, (no matter what the number of ends) over the whole width of machine or length of beam upon which it is wound (generally 54 inches.) If 400 ends are being warped, the comb is adjusted to 400 teeth to 54 inches; if 300 ends, comb is stretched out so that only 300 teeth occupy 54 inches. "Reed" and "heck" and "wraith" are other names for this front comb.

STOP MOTION.

202. A most important adjunct to the warper is the stop motion. It is necessary that the entire number of ends continue to be wound throughout the beam. To accomplish this, and have some ends break and be discontinued, each end must pass through some kind of an eye, ("drop wire") which is connected to a stop motion in such a way that when an end breaks, the eye will drop and stop the machine. As in the case of the drawing frame there are mechanical and electrical stop

(Continued on Page 27)

For Direct Connecting Motors to Spinning and Twisting Frames



Over 100,000 In Use

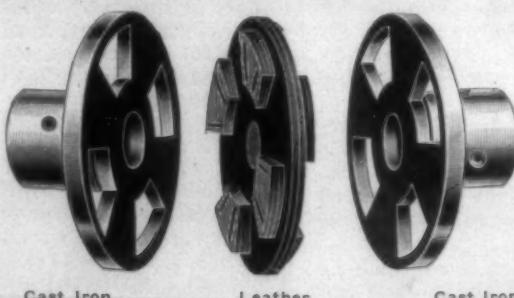
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The following salient features should soon prove to you why

Grundy Patent Flexible Insulated Coupling

Should Harness Your Direct Drives

1. Takes care of uneven strains.
2. Self-adjustment insures perfect alignment of shafts.
3. Can be used whether insulation is required or not.
4. Perfectly balanced, and adapted for revolving at high speeds.
5. Runs in either direction; is close connected; easy of access; practically no repairs.
6. There are no projections to cause damage.
7. Maintains a positive and silent drive; free from objectionable hammer action features.



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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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Tuned-In

THE dial on the radio of Father Time turns slowly but the position of Station 1-9-2-6 has finally been reached and the world waits for the music, knowing full well that they must dance to the strains, whether they be happy or sad, good or bad.

Those gathered around predict beautiful music and much happiness, as is ever the case, when a new station on the radio of time is about to tune in, but many are there who have seen similar predictions fail of realization.

From the station 1-9-2-5, which has just played, and from other previous stations there was some joy and happiness, but a large measure of doleful dirges, especially for the cotton manufacturers.

Experience has taught us, however, that among the bad stations there is a sprinkling of good ones and that they are apt to be reached when we are exhausted and disappointed.

As yet only faint sounds can be heard from Station 1-9-2-6, but presently they will grow louder and be more easily distinguished, and we hope for our readers and friends that there will be sounds of much happiness and prosperity and that there may be no fading throughout the year.

Station 1-9-2-5 was a good one for us, but to many of our friends it did not bring happiness, and they have our sincerest wishes for a better tune and a better reception when the full volume of 1-9-2-6 is heard.

When you write in your ledger the record of 1-9-2-6 may it be in black ink with no trace of red.

He Who Fights

IT is a recognized fact, and it must always be so, that "he who fights must receive blows."

It would be easy, in fact, far more pleasant to sit in our chair and write tame editorials which would never give offense to anyone.

The cotton manufacturing industry of the South is constantly being maligned and attacked by those who seem to feel that it is a fit subject for adverse criticisms and misrepresentations, and being a part of the industry we feel it our duty to defend it when unjustly attacked.

We have never claimed that conditions within the industry were ideal or that there were not mill men who did not measure up to their responsibilities, but taken as a whole the managers are intensely interested in the welfare of their employees and if let alone there will be a steady and continued improvement in the living and working conditions of the industry.

A college instructor, who has not established his own responsibility, visits two mill villages and sends out the report that 50 per cent of the children in one village and 34 per cent in another were feeble minded, and the Meddling Department with which he is connected also demands the right to go over the books and accounts of every mill and make any kind of report desired by their impractical and inexperienced representatives.

Because we refused to stay quiet in the face of such tactics we have been singled out for editorial attacks by many North Carolina papers and many hard things have been said.

Believing that our position is

sound and reasonable, we have not worried about these attacks, for we realize that "he who fights must receive blows."

Whenever the fear of blows keeps the Southern Textile Bulletin quiet, there will be a new editor in our chair.

Editor Regrets Publication

WE had occasion recently to publish a portion of a proposed play, "Children of the Cotton Mills," by Mrs. Moffet Rhodes, and published in "Home and Foreign Fields," the organ of the Southern Baptist Sunday Schools.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following splendid letter from the editor, G. S. Dobbins, to Yates Smith, of Lynchburg, Va., which shows that he was not responsible for the misrepresentations contained in the article:

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Yates Smith, Manager,
Consolidated Textile Corporation,
Lynchburg, Va.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

Upon receipt of your letter regarding an article which appeared in the November number of Home and Foreign Fields, of which I am editor, I at once began some reading and investigating which immediately convinced me of the inaccuracy and injustice of this article.

I am writing an editorial, which will occupy a much more prominent place than the article referred to, in which I undertake to present not only a correction of the misleading statements which were made but a review of present conditions regarding child labor in the South, based largely on the investigation made by Mr. Woods Edmonds.

It is always a matter of keen regret to a conscientious editor when something of this sort inadvertently slips into the publication for which he is responsible. It has at least had the good result of opening my eyes to improvement in conditions in our Southern cotton mills of which I was not at all aware, and I am passing this information on to our readers, many of whom I am sure are in the case as myself with reference to existing conditions.

I thank God for the warm-hearted business men of our Southland who are protecting the rights of our children and seeking to run their businesses on Christian principles. I should be the last in the world to do these men an injustice, and I trust the editorial will undo any harm that may have arisen because of the original article—which, by the way, was written by a woman who was evidently uninformed and who based her story on tradition without investigation.

Trusting that you will be sufficiently interested to read the editorial, and assuring you of my appreciation of your letter and its spirit, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) G. S. DOBBINS.

Thursday, January 7, 1926.

Strong Pleas for Semi-Monthly Reports

A strong plea for the continuance of the semi-monthly government cotton crop reports has been made by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Mr. Clark points out they are no more inaccurate than the private estimates, and states that the abolition of the government reports would be a severe blow to the textile manufacturers. He refers particularly to the estimates issued September 23, October 8, and October 26, and the declines which followed their issuance. He argues that if it had not been for the intermediate report of 14,759,000 bales on October 8 and the resultant decline the industry would have gone through the period from October 8 to October 26 partially under the influence of the September 23 report of 13,931,000 bales and the intermediate private estimates.

Mr. Clark suggests that "instead of raving and resolute against the frequency of the government estimates the cotton manufacturers of the South ought to get down on their knees and thank a wise Providence for the 14,759,000 bale estimate of October 8, which saved many of them from large purchases of higher priced cotton and kept the industry and the cotton goods market from the demoralization which would certainly have resulted from a sudden jump from 13,931,000 to 15,226,000 bales."—Commerce and Finance.

Oppose Federalization

Nation-wide interest attaches to the vigorous stand taken by the National Grange against the creation of a Federal Department of Education at Washington, with its head made a member of the President's cabinet. Not only was the National Grange utterance at its Sacramento session very positive on this question, but State and local branches of the organization have taken it up and are declaring their unalterable opposition, not only to the proposed National Department of Education, but also to the further "federalizing" process along any lines of national life. The Grange has always been a strong "home rule" organization and proposes now to take up, through the programs of its 8,000 local branches the coming year, this big question of the rapid encroachment of Federal paternalism upon local affairs. The Granges everywhere are a unit in opposition and will make it felt effectively.—National Grange Publicity Bureau.

Taking Stock

The beginning of a new year makes folks think about what they are doing with themselves and with their time and talents more, perhaps, than any other occasion. And everybody should do exactly that.

Old stuff? Of course, and just as true as it is old. It pays an individual to take stock of himself as much as it pays a merchant to take stock of his business. New Year's Day is a fine time to do it.—Parker Progress.

Personal News

W. F. Berrier has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

M. C. Jones has become overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. L. Cooper, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

J. A. Burt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

J. M. Elmore has become overseer of carding at the Mutual Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. E. Campbell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Mutual Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

Jacob Stirewalt has resigned as superintendent of the Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C.

—, —, Kay, of New England, has accepted the position of general superintendent of the Brown and Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C.

S. I. Herring, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

B. L. Andrews, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

John Broadhurst, of Lowell, Mass., accepted the position of overseer of the new bleachery at the Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.

H. L. Benson has been promoted to second hand in carding at the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

C. D. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C., in order to devote his entire time to a large farm which he owns.

H. Y. Bartlett has been promoted from fixer on the day run to second hand in night spinning at the Hawthorne Mills, Clover, S. C.

D. C. Brooks has resigned as second hand in night spinning at the Hawthorne Mills, Clover, S. C., to become overseer of twisting at the Mason Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. L. King, who for 8 years has been master mechanic at the Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga., has resigned to go into the automobile business for himself.

B. R. Cole, secretary of the Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., and Miss Eloise Ham, of Elba, Ala., were married December 28 at the home of the bride's parents. After the wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Cole will be at home in Opp.

Electro Bleaching Gas Company announces the promotion of Wm. J. Weed to the position of assistant

manager of sales of that organization. Mr. Weed has been a member of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company staff and their associate company, Niagara Alakli Company, for the past thirteen years. His broad general background equips him admirably for his new role, especially because of the six years which have been devoted almost entirely to the pulp and paper field, in which industry he is widely and favorably known.

David Clark's Home Damaged.

The handsome home of David Clark in Myers Park, Charlotte, was badly damaged by fire last week. The flames, which originated in the basement, were confined to the lower floor. The upper floor was considerably damaged by smoke and water.

Changes in Organization of Link-Belt Company

For some time it has seemed advisable to the management of the Link-Belt Company to create a new position—that of chief engineer of the company.

This new position carries with it the responsibility of general supervision over all engineering work, harmonizing the practice of their several plants, and following up new engineering development.

The position is being filled by W. W. Sayers, formerly chief engineer of the Philadelphia plant. His new headquarters will be at the general office address, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

It is said that Mr. Sayers is admirably fitted for his new and important duties. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1897 and, in his 23 years of Link-Belt experience, has successfully held many important positions in the engineering, construction and sales departments of the company.

George L. Morehead, for the past six years attached to the management of the several Indianapolis plants, and who has made an enviable record for himself there, as well as at the Link-Belt Chicago plant, takes on the duties of manager of the Philadelphia plant.

Mr. Morehead graduated from the University of Missouri in 1902 and has been with Link-Belt Company for the past 19 years. In these active years he has successfully held the positions of maintenance engineer, superintendent of construction, and assistant chief engineer of the Chicago plant; assistant manager of the Link-Belt Indianapolis organization; and then manager of their Ewart Works and Belmont Works, both located in Indianapolis.

Link-Belt Company designs and manufactures elevating and conveying machinery, cranes, loaders, and many other types of equipment.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Sherman, Tex.—The Pool Knitting Mills, which were organized here some time ago, as reported, plan to establish a plant with a daily capacity of 100 dozen pairs of men's hosiery, the machinery to cost about \$10,000. Electric power will be used. Carl Pool is president.

Gadsden, Ala.—It is reported that the Davis and Alcott Hosiery Mills have let contract to Jack Chitwood, Fort Payne, Ala., for the construction of their new hosiery mill here. The building will be brick and concrete construction, 60x182 feet.

Belmont, N. C.—Construction work on the addition to the Chronicle Mills is expected to be started in February. The addition, as previously noted, will be 100x80 feet and will contain 5,000 spindles, 31 cards and 24 combers. The mill will produce combed yarns, 24s to 30s.

Newberry, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mill is paying a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on a capital stock of \$1,000,000, making \$40,000. The Mollohon Manufacturing Company is paying a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on a capital stock of \$510,000, making \$17,850. The Oakland Cotton Mill is paying a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred capital stock of \$510,000, making \$17,000.

Monticello, Ark.—It is understood that the stockholders of the Monticello Cotton Mills have voted to merge with the Monticello Cotton Mills Co., which was organized to take over the mill. Local reports state that the new operating company will install additional machinery and electrify the plant. The mill now has 8,000 spindles and 150 looms on duck. J. G. Williamson will continue as president.

Newton, N. C.—A new fine goods manufacturing plant, to be known as the Warlick Manufacturing Company, has been organized here by G. A. Warlick, Jr., Ed Warlick and Joe S. Warlick, and Mrs. Kate Cilley, the latter of Hickory. It is understood that the company plans to begin construction of a mill building at an early date equipped for the manufacture of fine fabrics, featuring rayon.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Organization of the Cleveland Braid Company has been completed by the selection of the following officers: W. Tom Moore, president; Charles F. Orr, vice-president and general manager, and E. S. Petty, secretary and treasurer. The company plans to build and equip a plant here for the manufacture of braids, shoestrings and like products, machinery to be moved from a plant at South Attleboro, Mass. A committee for the selection of a site for the proposed plant is composed of Mr. Moore, Mr. Orr, A. M. Bryant and D. B. Snyder.

Charlotte, N. C.—Okey and Crawford have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by C. L. Okey, L. L. Okey and D. C. Carmichael, all of Charlotte. The company's charter gives it privilege to manufacture and weave all kinds of cloth.

Gaffney, S. C.—A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on a capital stock of \$1,600,000 is being paid by the Gaffney Manufacturing Company. The Limestone Mills is paying a 5 per cent dividend on capital stock of \$500,000. Hamrick Mills, also of Gaffney, has declared a similar dividend on capital stock of equal amount.

Calhoun, Ga.—Sale of the Calhoun Yarn Mills to C. W. Smith and associates, of Calhoun, has been confirmed, the purchase price being \$18,500, according to Leon Covington, of Rome, receiver for the mill company. The mill was twice offered at auction, but no higher bid was received. It has 2,200 spindles.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Operation of the Model Mill, recently purchased and now being repaired and enlarged by the Powell Knitting Company, of Philadelphia, will begin soon, according to an announcement just made. The Powell Company will operate 200 120-needle knitting machines in the plant.

Burlington, N. C.—The Southern Dyeing Company, recently organized here to take over the Southern Art-silk and Dyeworks, will increase its present capacity by the installation of 12 dye vats and four Franklin Process dyeing machines.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Sauquoit Spinning Company, of Carpon, near Utica, N. Y., has completed arrangements for moving their spinning mill here, according to announcement by William H. Merriman, general manager. Mr. Merriman stated that the entire plant, embracing an equipment of 20,000 spindles for making carded and combed yarns, 4s to 45s, would be moved from the New England mill.

A site has been secured here and it is understood that construction of the mill building will be started within a short time.

Siler City, N. C.—The Hadley-Peoples Cotton Mill here has started work on an important enlargement of its present plant. Approximately 20,000 square feet of space is to be added, 3,240 more spindles are to be installed an increase made in horsepower used, and the employment of more hands are the main features of this expansion of the plant.

Work on a fireproof brick annex has already commenced. The structure will measure 80 by 100 feet. It will be well-lighted and will afford the extra space that has long been needed.

Anderson, S. C.—Semi-annual and quarterly dividends aggregating \$100,000 have recently been declared by Orr Cotton Mills and the Riverside and Toxaway Cotton Mills.

Announcement has been made that the Orr Mills is paying 4 per cent on common stock of \$800,000 and 3½ per cent on \$800,000 preferred aggregating \$60,000. Both are semi-annual dividends.

Riverside Manufacturing Company is paying a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on \$1,000,000 common, and Toxaway a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on \$500,000, the two aggregating \$40,000.

Belton, S. C.—A contract has been awarded by the Belton Mills to the Fiske-Carter Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., for the construction of a power plant here. The structure will be two stories, 41 by 44 feet, of brick, concrete and steel construction, and will be equipped with a turbo-generator of 2500 kilowatt capacity, said to be of sufficient amount to carry the full load of the entire mill. It is understood that it is in process of shipment and is expected to be ready for operation by March next. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

The Belton Mills are equipped with 63,036 ring spindles, 1200 narrow and 200 broad looms, and 134 cards for the production of sheetings, shirtings, print cloths and twills.

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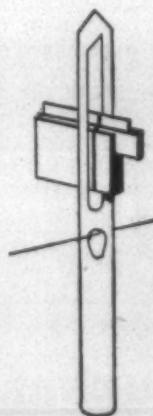
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Anderson, S. C.—A new cotton mill for Anderson to manufacture the now well known Lad-Lassie cloth is to be built at once, in fact the building has already begun. This mill will be capitalized at \$200,000, stated James P. Gossett, former president of the Brogon Mills before the purchase by the Appleton Company, of Lowell, Mass. When this firm bought the Brogon the rights of the Lad-Lassie cloth were reserved.

Notice has been made that a charter will be applied for January 2 by James P. Gossett, B. B. Gossett, S. H. Lander and E. P. Cofield. This new mill will be an extension of the Riverside-Toxaway Mill, this organization announcing some weeks ago that their building program would be \$325,000, increasing the plant and diversification of product. The plant for the Lad-Lassie Mill is on the property of the Toxaway Mill, east of the Toxaway plant, and the new mill will lease the building from the Toxaway Mill.

Immediately upon completion of the plant 300 looms will be installed, with other necessary machinery, with preparations for the addition of 100 looms at a later time. Actual operation of the plant will not begin before June 1, 1926. The company has on hand a sufficient amount of the Lad-Lassie cloth to supply demands for some months.

Erlanger Buys Nokomis Mill

Lexington, N. C.—Controlling interest in the Nokomis Cotton Mill Company, of this city, has been purchased by the Langeere Sales Company, of New York, it is announced. Transfer of a majority of local holdings to the New York concern was completed last Thursday.

J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, has been elected president and treasurer of the new company and is in charge of operations at the Nokomis.

The Langeere Company is the sales organization of the Erlanger interests, which control the B. V. D. Company, of New York, the big Erlanger Mills here and the North Carolina Finishing Company plant at Yadkin, twelve miles southwest of here. Mr. Schechter, of New York, attorney for the Langeere Company, and Mr. Gamewell handled the details of the purchase.

The sale of the mill confirms the recent report in these columns that it was to be bought by the Erlanger interests.

The Nokomis Company included about 80 stockholders and the New York interests have purchased the holdings of some 50 of these, including most of the larger blocks of stock.

For Sale

Several complete cotton spinning equipments. Priced surprisingly low.

We can offer several good cotton and knitting mill properties as going concerns at attractive prices.

Address: Hunter Machinery Co., Mill Property Brokers, Marion, N. C.

New officials of the mill company were not in position to announce their plans, but it is generally believed here that a comprehensive program of improvements and probably enlargements is contemplated.

The Nokomis was organized by local interests in 1900 and began operations early in 1901. It now has 15,296 spindles and 400 looms. Its capitalization is \$190,000 and it is reported that the purchase price for the stock was on the basis of \$185 per share of \$100 par value. The mill during its approximately 25 years of operation is said to have averaged an annual dividend of about 15 per cent.

C. A. Hunt, Sr., was made president upon formation of the company and held office until his death early last year, since which C. C. Har-

grave, vice-president, has acted in his stead. D. H. Hinkle, who was secretary and treasurer, was succeeded at his death over a dozen years ago by John T. Lowe.

The company owns about 100 acres of land located near the tracks of the Southern Railway in the northeast section of the city and on this are 42 houses for employees. It has engaged in the making of white goods and in recent weeks has made a considerable quantity of B. V. D. cloth.

The Erlanger interests have invested several million dollars additional since their original investment here about fifteen years ago. The Erlanger Mill has been greatly enlarged, many new homes have been built, club house and schools, church, dairy, playgrounds, nursery, park and many other improvements.

Cotton Spinning More Active

During the first 11 months of 1925, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, the United States cotton spinning industry operated at 92.1 per cent of its single-shift capacity (based on an activity of about 8.78 hours per day), compared with 77.4 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively, for the corresponding periods of 1924 and 1923.

For the first 11 months of the year, the monthly average of active cotton spindles was 32,586,621 in 1925, against 30,992,366 in 1924, and 34,738,265 in 1923. For the same period, the number of active spindle hours totaled 86,248,844,000 in 1925, compared with 72,260,013,000 in 1924, and 93,356,048,000 in 1923; cotton consumption totaled 5,846,977 bales in 1925, against 4,987,873 in 1924, and 6,057,533 in 1923.

Increase in Spinning Hours.

Compared with the totals for the period, January to November, 1924, spindle hours during the first 11 months of 1925 registered an increase of 19.4 per cent and cotton consumption of 17.2 per cent. The total number of spindle hours for the first 11 months of 1925 was 6.6 per cent below the figure for the corresponding period of 1923, and cotton consumption was 3.5 per cent less.

In the cotton-growing States, the aggregate number of active spindle hours during the first 11 months was 53,703,314,000 in 1925, compared with 44,978,533,000 in 1924, and 51,878,180,000 in 1923, an increase of 17.2 per cent over 1924 and of 1.6 per cent over the 1923 figure.

N. C. Cotton Mills' Production Valued at \$250,000,000 in 1925.

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina cotton mills in 1925 turned out \$250,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, while farmers in the last year were growing more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton that is estimated to bring \$100,000,000 despite the fluctuations of the cotton market.

Included in the textile and allied products produced by North Carolina mills are over 25,000,000 by knitting mills, \$4,000,000, woolen mills, \$2,500,000 by silk mills, and \$1,000,000 by cordage mills.

The value of the output of its factories amounted to \$750,000,000, with banking resources at the close of 1925 amounting to more than \$500,000,000.

For Sale

2 Woonsocket Slubbers, 11x5½, 60 spindles. New 1919.
3 Globe Denn Warpers. Greatly under-priced.
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Condensed Facts of 1925 Textiles

It was the greatest year in silks ever known in production and consumption.

Rayon output in the chemical plants increased 23 per cent and was not great enough to meet the demand.

Raw jute at Calcutta brought the highest prices ever known there because of a short crop forecast.

The most successful auction sale of carpets and rugs—new domestic merchandise—was held, \$6,000,000 worth being disposed of in a week.

American people like more and more to buy their stockings at the door, house to house distribution still being on the increase.

An abundant yield of cotton gave

assurance of plenty of the staple until a new harvest time arrives. The fact is rehabilitating the cotton industry.

Finishers on job orders and converters of textiles find it difficult to reach capacity sales or output, due to style uncertainty.

Flax is becoming more abundant slowly for spinners, but prices do not decline very satisfactorily as yet.

The cotton industry jumped into second place, from third, as a consumer of chemical fibers in cloth mills. Knit goods mills lead in the consumption of rayon.

The first new linoleum plant to start production in this country in many years will be turning out a capacity production by the end of 1926.

The automobile trades continue to increase their consumption of cotton

in tire fabrics, auto tops and sides, upholsteries, and cleaning waste.

A prolonged drouth in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas cut down textile production one-half in the fall of the year. Electric power plants could not function.

The movement to establish more textile mills west of the Mississippi is broadening, investors and manufacturers showing a broadening interest in knitting, woolen and cotton plants.

Italy has jumped into a forefront place in rayon production for cotton and woolen mills.

A lessened yardage of cotton goods imports and a slight increase in yardage of exports seem pitifully small in view of the huge productive cotton goods capacity in the United States.—Journal of Commerce.

American Finishing Co. Owns Memphis Plant

Memphis, Tenn.—The cotton goods finishing plant in Memphis, owned by the Chase Bag Company, and operated by the American Finishing Company for the past 15 years, has been purchased by the American Finishing Company for around \$250,000. The plant, with its adjacent properties of 12 acres, was included in the transaction.

The plant was built by the American Bag Company in 1908, and leased to the American Finishing Company. About 12 months ago, when the American Bag Company went into the giant bag company merger, now incorporated as the Chase Bag Company, the property went into the merger. The American Finishing Company operates as dyers and finishers of cotton goods.

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AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 21)

motions. The drop wires shown in Fig. 43 belong to a mechanical stop motion. The bars J are caused to oscillate by the running of machine. As long as each end is passing properly through its eye, the bars continue to oscillate. If one end breaks down the corresponding eye falls and obstructs the oscillation.

These bars are so arranged that when they stop oscillating, they liberate a latch which normally holds belt shifter in such a position that belt is on tight pulley. Belt shifter is weighted so that when latch is released it moves belt on to loose pulley.

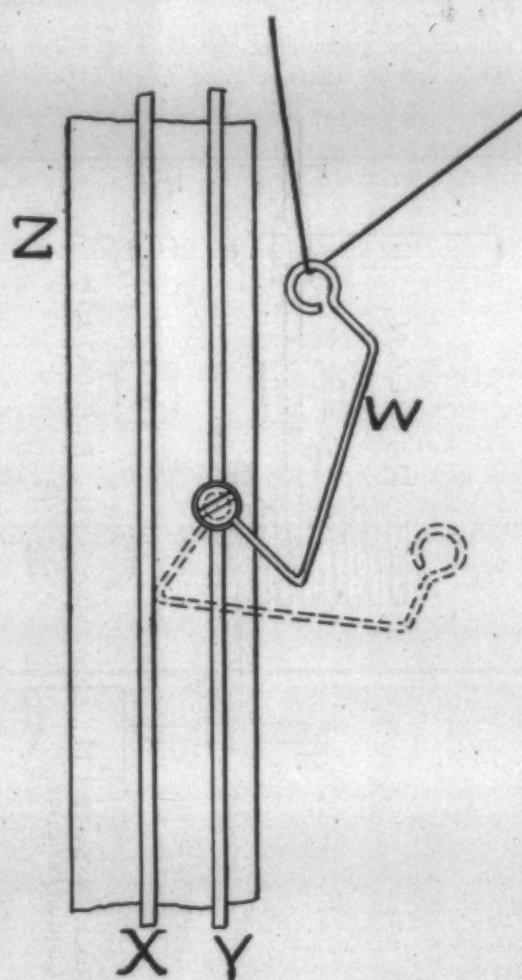
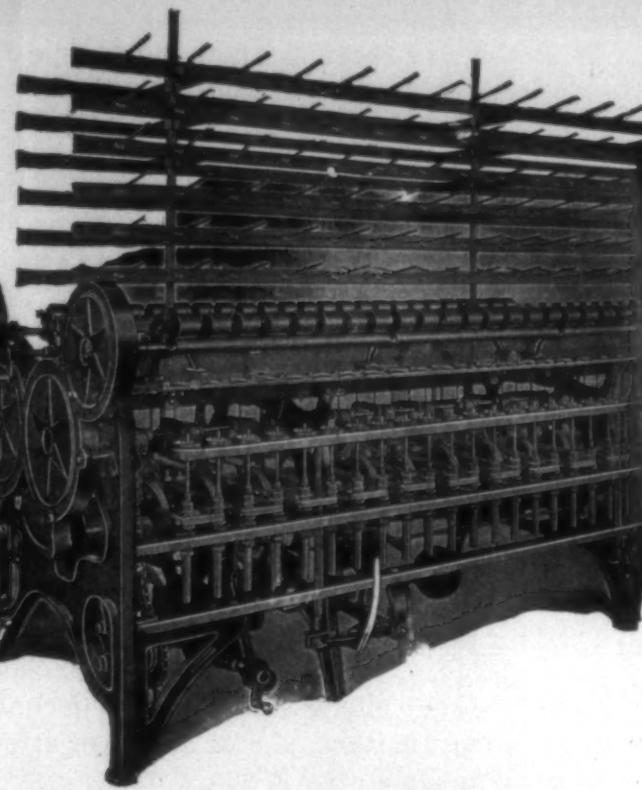


Fig. 44. Electric Stop Motion on Creel.

Thus, when an end breaks, a drop wire falls and stops the oscillating bar. This turn shifts belt and stops machine.

203. The electrical stop motion is made on the principles explained in (66). Fig. 43 shows the warp ends passing through drop wires on the machine. This is the mechanical stop motion.

The electrical stop motion is shown on the creel in connection with the Denn warper. The detail is shown in Fig. 44. The ends pass through drop wires on the creel. Each creel rod *z* has two copper strips, *x*, *y*, fastened to it. The drop wire *w* is hinged on strip *y*, which is connected by wires to one pole of dynamo. The strip *x* is connected to the other pole. When the machine is running and all the ends are up, the drop wires are pulled up as shown in full lines in Fig. 44. If any end breaks, its corresponding drop wire will fall into the position shown by dotted lines. This makes the electrical connection which enables the dynamo to generate current.

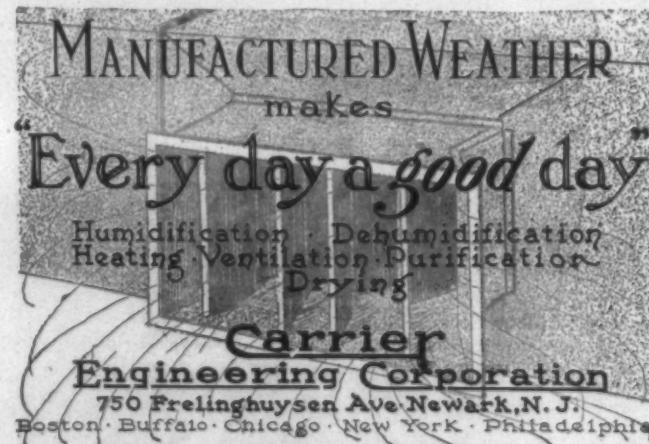


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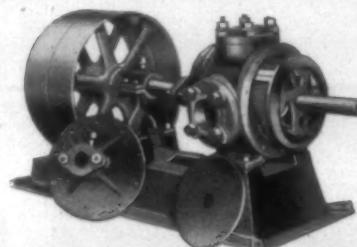
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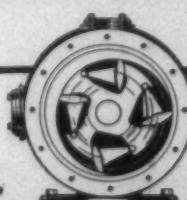
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Detroit Baltimore Atlanta Minneapolis Pittsburgh Kansas City
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The current makes a magnet which operates to shift the belt on loose pulley.

Sometimes, in connection with this stop motion, there is an annunciator which shows which particular end is down. It works exactly like the annunciator in a hotel office, which shows in which room a button has been pressed.

KNOCK-OFF MOTION.

204. There is another stop motion on a beam warper, which is made to stop the machine when a certain number of yards of yarn has been beamed. As will be shown in connection with the slasher, it is of the greatest importance that each warper beam shall contain exactly the same number of yards. This stop motion is called the "knock-off motion," and is illustrated in Fig. 45.

On the end of the measuring roll H, Fig. 43, is a worm V, Fig. 45. This worm turns a gear N on a shaft carrying

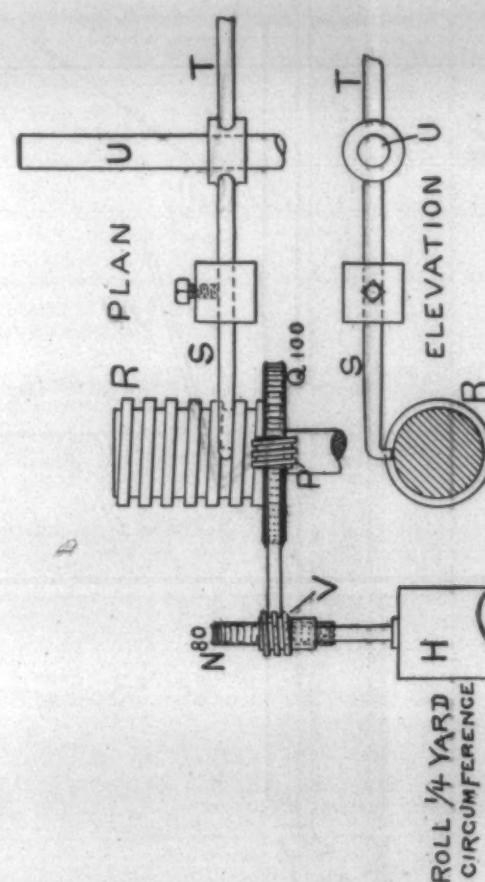


Fig. 45. Knock-off Motion.

another worm P, which also turns a gear Q on the shaft R, carrying a coarse square threaded screw. A bar S rests in this screw, and is fed along as the screw turns.

The bar S will finally run off the end of screw R and drop down. As it does so, the other end T operates the stop motion, and the machine stops. The length of time required for S to feed out to end of screw depends upon how far from the end of screw, S is placed when machine is started. The bar S slides along shaft U, and when the beam is started, may be lifted out and put anywhere on the screw.

All of the yarn that is beamed passes over the measuring roll. This roll is made $\frac{1}{4}$ yard in circumference. Therefore if we can determine how many times measuring roll turns to 1 of screw R, we will know how many yards of yarn is represented by each thread of the screw R.

Consider each worm as a gear with one tooth, and take the gears as marked in Fig. 45. Considering the screw R the

driver, the number of times H turns to 1 of R is determined by the formula

$$100 \times 80$$

$$1 \times 1$$

This is 8,000. The number of yards measured is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8,000, or 2,000. By changing either of the gears, any other number of yards may be arranged for one revolution of R. Whatever this amount is, it is called a "wrap." If on this particular machine a wrap is 2,000 yards, and it is desired to wind 10,000 yards on a beam, 5 wraps are required. The bar S is placed 5 threads from the end of the screw. In 5 revolutions of screw, S will drop down and stop the machine.

205. The wrap gearing must be so calculated that the warp beam will run about full with a whole number of wraps. For example, if a beam will hold 16,000 yards, the knock-off motion above described must be set to 8 wraps. If, however, the beam will hold only 15,000 yards, the gears must either be changed, or it must set at 7 wraps and wind 14,000 yards and stop. This is done so that each beam will stop with the same number of yards on it.

206. Whenever the warper stops, the spools, by their momentum will continue to run for a moment, and some yarn will be unwound from spools which cannot be taken up by the machine, because machine is stopped.

The slack roll E, Fig. 43, is designed to evenly take up this slack, and prevent the yarn from becoming loose and kinky.

There are two kinds of slack rolls: the falling roll, and the rising roll. The latter is the one shown in Fig. 43. The yarn passes under a roll which is in a fixed journal, and over the rising roll, which is mounted in a frame weighted in such a way that when yarn becomes slack it will rise and take up the slack.

The falling roll accomplishes the same purpose in a simpler way by merely lying on the top of the sheet of yarn, and having the journals work in upright slots in the frame of machine itself. When yarn becomes slack, its weight carries it down in the slots until yarn is tight. While the falling roll has the advantage of simplicity, and is more generally used, the rising roll has the advantage of adjustability for different degrees of slackness. The amount of slack that will occur when machine stops, depends largely upon the friction of spools on their skewers. This is variable, according to smoothness of skewers. It may thus become desirable to adjust the amount of motion of slack roll. In the case of rising roll, this adjustment may be made by varying the amount of weight hung on.

SLOW MOTION.

207. When the machine is ready to start (after it has stopped and slack roll has taken up the surplus yarn) if it should start suddenly at its usual speed, the slack roll would easily and quickly pull down to the bottom of its travel before any tension is exerted on spools. The consequence would be that the spools would be subjected to a sudden jerk which would break down many ends. To avoid this trouble, the machine is provided with a "slow motion." As the same mechanism is used on the slasher, the detail is shown on Fig. 48. A is a tight pulley, B, slow pulley, C, loose pulley. Loose pulley is mounted on one end of a hollow sleeve. On the other end of sleeve at D, is a small pinion driving a large gear E. This gear is mounted on a short shaft, the other end of which, carries a small pinion F, driving a larger gear G, which is fast on main shaft.

(Continued next Week)

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Over \$700,000 Dividends in Spartanburg

Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton mills and banks of Spartanburg city and county will distribute dividends aggregating \$707,384.55 to their stockholders Friday. This sum will represent semi-annual dividends on common and preferred stock except in one instance, a 1½ per cent dividend on \$350,000 preferred to be paid by Enoree is a quarterly distribution.

Of the total to be distributed \$614,079 will be in cotton mill and \$93,305 in bank dividends. The compilations, prepared by the local stock brokerage firms of A. M. Law & Co. on textile dividends and on both textile and bank dividends by C. P. Wofford & Co., do not take into consideration the earnings of any plants located in the county but comprising links in chains foreign owned. Plants included in this class are the Pacific Mills and Bleachery at Lyman, Tucapau at Tucapau, Mills Mill at Woodruff, the Franklin Process Spinning Company at Fingerville, Victor Mill at Greer, Arlington at Arlington, and others.

Inman Mill.

Dividends totalling \$21,000 on 600,000 common stock of the Inman Mill paid October 1 are also not included in the total given above, although that was a semi-annual payment. Directors of Arkwright Mills have not yet held their meeting.

The cotton mill dividends are more than \$30,000 above those paid last July, and are considered extremely satisfactory in view of conditions that prevailed during the early part of the six month period now ending.

The list of mills, their rate of dividend and the amount of the dividend, follow, the fractional rates of dividend being that on preferred stock:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Arcadia Mills, 5% | \$ 10,000 |
| Arcadia Mills, 3% | 28,000 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co., 5% | 10,000 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co., 3½% | 7,000 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co., 3% | 6,000 |
| D. E. Converse Co., 3½% | 35,000 |
| Chesnee Mills, 5% | 19,745 |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., 4% | 100,000 |
| Cowpens Mills, 2% | 8,000 |
| Cowpens Mills, 4% | 4,000 |
| Drayton Mills, 3½% | 12,250 |
| Enoree Mills, 1½%, (Quart.) | 6,387 |
| Fairmont Mfg. Co., 5% | 11,250 |
| Fairmont Mfg. Co., 3½% | 5,250 |
| Inman Mills, 3½% | 21,000 |
| Jackson Mills, 4% | 13,822 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., 5% | 100,000 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., 3½% | 70,000 |
| Saxon Mills, 3% | 27,000 |
| Spartan Mills, 4% | 80,000 |
| Woodruff Mills, 5% | 39,375 |

Total dividends \$614,079

Knitting Arts Exhibition

The twenty-second annual Knitting Arts Exhibition which will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, at Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, from March 22 to March 26, inclusive, will be different from its successful predecessors in

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

that it will be larger in size and in the number of its exhibitors and will be broader in its influence.

Each year this exhibition, which is now universally regarded by all authorities as one of the most important events in the knit goods and textile industries, becomes increasingly popular among firms in these two great trades. Because of this increase in popularity it has been found necessary to enlarge each year and, by virtue of this enlargement, has been enabled to greatly widen the scope of its usefulness. The 1926 show will be no exception to this rule.

Chester I. Campbell, of Boston, who, for the past four years, has been conspicuously successful as general manager of this exhibition, has prepared several new features for the coming show that will add much to the already constructive work that it does. These innovations have not been announced as yet but they are of sufficient importance to warrant a very substantial increase in the amount of floor space that will be occupied by the exhibitors. This increased floor space has already been contracted for and laid out into booths for the accommodation of the increased number of exhibitors that is expected.

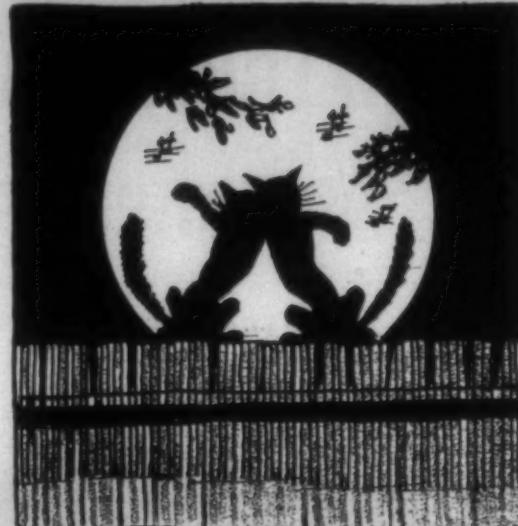
The number of exhibitors who have already either definitely contracted for space or who have signified their intention of exhibiting, is greater than the number enrolled at this time last year. This is significant of the success that is bound to attend the exhibition.

One of the most significant features about the exhibitors who are always ready to sign for their space is that there is never a last minute rush to get space. The more than two hundred firms, who may almost be termed as "regular customers" of the exhibition, have come to look upon this medium as an indispensable part of their advertising and sales program for the year. It is a settled part of their annual campaign that has proven its worth to them.

The signs of the times indicate that 1926 will surpass even the great success of 1925 as a business year. Prominent authorities in the textile industry have enough confidence in what the coming year affords to predict better business in their trade. Any increase in business means that there will be an increase in competition among interested business firms to get their share of this increased income. For this reason there is bound to be a demand for the additional spaces in the Knitting Arts Exhibition. Firms who have never tried this medium are urged to give it immediate consideration in order that a valuable location may be secured.

All inquiries regarding size and cost of space should be mailed at once to General Manager Chester I. Campbell, 329 Park Square Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

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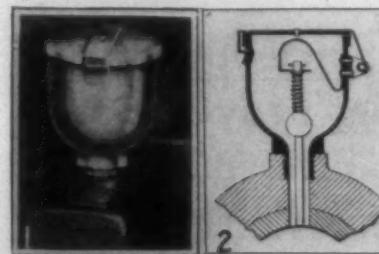


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The Roy trade name has been favorably known to the industry nearly 60 years. The Roy organization has specialized in grinders and has developed grinders in pace with the advance of textile machinery.

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Thursday, January 7, 1926.

Textile Industry Reports Highest Percentage of Failures in German Business.

At the end of the period of currency inflation in Germany, the number of German companies and unincorporated enterprises in practically all lines of industry and trade exceeded the pre-war total and was greater than the turnover of German business justified, reports Commercial Attaché C. E. Herring, Berlin, to the Department of Commerce. Although the Reichsbank and German private banks have been severely criticised for their restrictive credit policy, it is obvious that the over-organization of German business is a menace to competitive production and sound prosperity. Bankruptcy declarations have risen from 751 in August to 1,143 in October and have aggregated 5,178 since May 1, 1925. During October, the textile industry, as usual, registered the highest percentage of insolvency, doubtless attributable to the abnormally high price levels in most textile branches. Total bankruptcies were 280 and receivership proceedings 158, of which the retail trade accounted for 195 and 114, respectively, and textile manufacturers for 49 and 26.

Mill Activity at 90% Capacity

The Merchants' National Bank of Boston says in its cotton information service:

"The cloth market in this country was decidedly quiet last week. Total sales by mills were undoubtedly below current production. This, however, was largely seasonal, being due in part to the holidays and the taking of year-end inventories. The cloth market has been generally quiet for about two months, while cotton has been unsettled, as so many mills have run on the substantial orders taken earlier in the fall and some have accumulated stocks of goods. Cloth prices have declined as fast as or faster than cotton during this period, resulting in a slight narrowing of manufacturing margins. But mill activity has been increased to about 90 per cent of regular full operations and is being maintained on that basis, margins on most staple goods are sufficient to yield some profit to low-cost mills, and there is a widespread feeling that a new buying movement will develop in the goods market when buyers come to New York in January on their usual visit at that time of year."

Steele's Mills. Rockingham, N. C.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| S. L. McCracken | Supt. |
| I. B. Pittman | Carder |
| C. J. Trippie | Spinner |
| L. T. Curry | Weaver |
| J. V. Nanny | Cloth Room |
| L. S. Goodwin | Supply Room |
| L. L. Hayes | Master Mechanic |

Joanna Cotton Mills. Goldville, S. C.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E. G. Waits | Supt. |
| O. M. Templeton | Carder |
| J. I. Painter | Spinner |
| J. J. Clark | Weaver |
| A. E. Dyson | Cloth Room |
| W. E. Bragg | Master Mechanic |

Imported Cotton Cloths

From Survey of United States Tariff Commission.



Sample No. 98.—Cotton Tapestry.

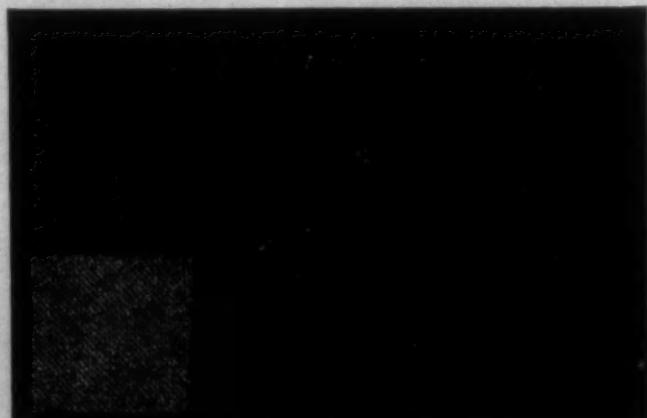
Jacquard woven double cloth. Finished width, 50 inches. 139 ends and 72 picks per square inch, finished. Warp yarn, 41/2-dyed. Filling yarn, 80s, dyed, 5s, dyed. Weight, 0.95 linear yard (1.32 square yards) per pound, finished.

Green, olive green, blue, brown, red, and salmon warp. Black and grey filling.



Sample No. 99.—Corduroy.

Filling-pile weave, plain back. Finished width, 28½ inches. 42 ends and 232 picks per square inch, finished. Warp yarn, 16/2. Filling yarn, 23s, pile yarn, 23s (estimated). Weight, 1.39 linear yards (1.10 square yards) per pound, finished. Cut and piece-dyed silver grey.



Sample No. 100.—Velveteen.

Filling-pile weave, twilled back. Finished width, 27 inches. 84 ends and 156 picks per square inch, finished. Warp yarn, 37s. Filling yarn, 50s; pile yarn, 50s (estimated). Weight, 2.95 linear yards (2.21 square yards) per pound, finished. Cut and piece-dyed black.

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Thursday, January 7, 1926.



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**GENERAL EQUIPMENT
COMPANY**
Charlotte, N. C.

PAGE PROTECTION
FENCE



Foreign Trade Review and Prospects

(Continued from Page 14)

stead of 17 per cent. This immense rise in the price of rubber has been at least in part due to artificial restrictions, the serious character of which Secretary Hoover has recently called to the general attention of the public.

Another considerable fraction of the increase in value of imports has been due to the higher price of coffee. While the quantity imported has been one-eighth less than in 1924, the value has been about one-sixth greater, indicating an increase of about one third in price. This rise is largely attributable to artificial control. There was also a marked advance in the average prices of other major import items—wool, tin, petroleum, burlaps, and hides and skins. These various increases were only in part offset by certain price declines, the most noteworthy of which was the fall of more than 25 per cent in the price of sugar, bringing that item down from first to fourth rank among our imports.

Among the five great classes of imports, the only one to show a decrease in 1925 was manufactured foodstuffs, and this wholly attributable to the lower price of sugar. Crude foodstuffs increased by 15 per cent, being materially swelled by the higher price of coffee. Imports of crude materials have tended to grow year by year since 1921, but the increase in 1925, no less than 38 per cent, was materially accentuated by advance in prices. Imports of semi-manufactured goods rose by 17 per cent, but those of finished manufactures, which have long tended to become a smaller proportion of the total, increased by only 5 per cent.

The high buying power of the United States in 1925 is indicated by the fact that most of the major individual articles of import increased quantitatively even when higher prices had to be paid for them. Increases, in most cases exceeding 10 per cent, and in several exceeding 25 per cent, appeared in silk, sugar, rubber, wool, paper, furs, hides and skins, wood pulp, tobacco, tin fertilizers, burlaps, vegetable oils and lumber. A conspicuous decline in flax-seed increase in production in this country.

Our imports from Oceania in 1925 showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent. Those from Asia rose nearly 40 per cent, advancing this continent to first place among our sources of supply. These great increase, however, were in no small part due to higher prices of articles from these countries. The slight decrease in our imports from North America is more than explained by the lower price of sugar. Imports from South America and Europe each rose by about 13 per cent.

The experience of 1925 has thus been highly encouraging with respect to the competitive ability of the United States in the export of commodities—particularly those in which efficiency and enterprise on the part of producers and traders is able to bring results—while the increase of imports likewise furnishes ground for gratification. But the experiences of the year have also emphasized the necessity for giving

careful attention to securing goods we need from abroad at reasonable prices. Although the United States is more nearly self-sufficient than any other important country, the maintenance of its high standard of living demands large importation of a number of exotic commodities. In some of these our consumption constitutes half or more of the total world consumption. There has consequently developed in a number of foreign countries a tendency to impose artificial restrictions in order to enhance the price which much be paid by the United States. This country itself has always refrained from any governmental measures aiming to enhance the prices of its exports; on the contrary it has a vigorous legislation to prevent its citizens from doing so. The question of measures to combat these exactions deserves prompt and earnest consideration.

American Cotton Goods Exports to South Africa Increase

American participation in the South African cotton goods trade continues to record steady progress and at the end of 1925, imports from the United States should reach about 10 per cent of the total as against 7.6 per cent in 1924, according to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. While overwhelmingly predominant, the British share of this trade appears to be still declining and will possibly be under 70 per cent of the 1925 total as compared with just under 75 per cent in 1924 and 79 per cent in 1923. The general position of the other principal suppliers, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Japan has not changed materially.

Total imports of cotton manufactures into South Africa during the first six months of 1925 were on approximately the same level as in 1924, being valued at £3,279,000 compared with a total of £6,580,000 for the whole of last year. Taking into consideration price levels, this probably represents a small increase in the volume of the trade. The 1925 six-months totals comprised the following classes: Piece goods, £2,043,000; underclothing, £379,000; hosiery, £149,000; blankets and rugs, £375,000; shawls and shawling, £52,000; wick, £5,000; waste, £20,000; miscellaneous, £256,000. In general these figures reflect little change except a fair increase in underwear importations and a corresponding decrease in the trade in hosiery and blankets and rugs.

Since the increased tariff preferential from three to five percent extended to British hosiery and cotton piece goods was not operative until July 30, 1925, the import statistics for the first six months of 1925 throw no light on its effect on the trade. There is no indication, however, in trade circles that the increase is either stimulating British business or curtailing that of other nationals.

Comparing the 1924 imports of cotton cloth with the first half of 1925, the British share declined from 80 to 76 per cent of the total while small increases were recorded by practically all of the other sup-

pliers, the American being from 9 to 11 per cent. Comparatively the largest gain was recorded by the Netherlands. In the hosiery imports, the British share decreased from 66 to 63 per cent, while American participation increased slightly from 13 to 24 per cent. Japan and Germany lost ground. The proportion of underwear imports coming from the United States increased from 9 to 16 per cent of the total, all of the other principal suppliers showing decreases. The British percentage dropped from 71 to 67 per cent.

A substantial and increasing demand also exists for American made silk and rayon hosiery, knitted scarves, and women's underwear. During the first six months of 1925, 22,600 dozen pairs of rayon hosiery valued at \$94,000 were shipped to South Africa from the United States, and 25,900 dozen pairs of silk hosiery worth \$242,000.

With increased representation and attention, the trade of the United States in this market could be still further increased. This view is supported by the large number of requests for agency representations and for trade lists received by the American trade commissioner in Johannesburg and by statements of local trade experts.

Imports of Cotton Products Decrease

While the total value of cotton and cotton manufactures imported during November, 1925, was more than \$1,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period in 1924, such imports for the 11 months ended with November, 1925, were approximately \$3,000,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1924, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Imports of cotton and manufactures during November were valued at \$11,203,000, as compared with \$10,104,000 for the same month in 1924, and for the 11 months ended with November, 1925, such imports were \$119,632,000, as compared with \$122,855,000 for the same period in 1924.

Imports of cotton manufactures during November, this year, were valued at \$6,075,000, as compared with \$7,267,000 for the same period in 1924, and for the 11 months ended November, 1925, the value of these imports were \$72,877,000, as compared with \$82,050,000 for the same period in 1924.

The value of cotton wearing apparel imported during November, 1925, was \$1,383,000, as compared with \$867,000 for the same period in 1924, and for the 11 months ended November, 1925, the value of these imports was \$12,229,000, as compared with \$11,684,050 for the same period in 1924.

Importations of cotton laces declined in value for the 11 months ended November, 1924, from \$18,078,000 to \$13,601,000 for the corresponding period in 1925.

Big Gains in Silk.

Imports of silk and manufactures during November, this year, were valued at \$41,767,000, as compared with \$33,891,000 for the same period in 1924, and for the 11 months ended 1925 such imports were valued at \$400,506,000, as compared with \$330,

203,000 for the same period in 1924.

The value of silk wearing apparel imported during the 11 months period ended November, 1925, was \$6,445,000, as compared with \$7,210,000 for the same period in 1924.

The total value of silk manufactures imported during the 11 months ended November, 1925, was \$33,764,000, as compared with \$34,800,000 for the corresponding period in 1924.

The value of rayon imports for the 11 months ended November, 1925, were more than double such imports for the corresponding period in 1924, the figures being \$11,616,000 and \$5,111,000, respectively. Imports of rayon during November, this year, were valued at \$1,972,000, as compared with \$625,000 for the same period in 1924.

Hanes Co. To Fight Trade Commission Order

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, which was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue co-operating with dealers in the maintenance of a standard fixed resale price schedule at which its products are to be sold, will continue their policy at least for the next 60 days, the company having this period of time in which to file a reply to the order of the trade commission.

At the end of the 60 day period the company will, in all probability, carry the matter to the courts to contest it there.

T. W. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the company, acting in the absence of P. H. Hanes, Jr., president, who is out of the city, stated that the company would, in all probability, carry the case to the courts and contest the order of the trade commission there. According to Mr. Allen there is a period of 60 days in which the company has to submit a reply to the order and he stated further that during that time there would be no change in the nature of the company's operations.

Conference in January.

A conference of the officials of the knitting company, one of the largest in the world, engaged in the manufacture of boys' and men's knit underwear, will be held during the early part of January, at which time definite action of the orders of the trade commission will be taken. He was practically positive in his statement, however, that the order would be contested in the courts.

According to Mr. Allen, the trade commission charges that the company is violating the anti-trust laws, which charge the officials emphatically deny. He stated that the process of his company was considered well within the anti-trust laws and was used to produce "wholesale trading" among the customers of the company.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet but generally firm last week. Sales were not large, due to the holiday interruption. Prices on some lines of gray goods were slightly higher than the low point reached during the past several months. Production is large and the trade generally anticipates a much larger buying movement within the next several weeks. Stocks in both wholesale and retail lines are reported as very low.

Recent sales of wide goods, tire fabrics, print cloths and other lines have put the mills well under order for the next thirty days. There has been some accumulation by mills of colored cottons, brown sheetings, drills and some other lines, but stocks are nothing like as large as they were a year ago.

In recent months, there have been large sales of fine and fancy goods, rayon mixtures and mills on these goods are reported to need no additional business at present. Wash goods for spring have not been active yet, and a good volume in these lines is expected within a short time.

Print cloths have been selling so steadily that mills have been comfortably situated for the next 30 days, and there seemed to be no alternative but to make purchases for that period, paying the full market, regardless of opinion on cotton. Furthermore, the January position on certain styles has made it advisable to do a little covering for February. Cotton closed 25 to 45 points off, but this had no immediate influence.

While the sheeting market has not shown improvement equal to that in print cloths, there were some fair sized sales and better inquiry from the bag trade. There were some good sales of 36-inch, 48x40 yard, reported Thursday morning at 7% cents, January - February - March. Quick goods sold at 7%. Inquiry for 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15 yard, continued at 6 cents, but the market was 6%. For 36-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard, 7% was the last; 9% cents for spots at 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard. There were some fair sales of 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard, spot, at 12% cents.

Some business had developed from the better inquiry for broadcloths noted since Monday. Spots and nearby deliveries of carded styles have been sought and there have been sales of combed goods into April. Fair Eastern makes of 128x68 all-combed were moved at 18% cents. It was possible to buy better qualities at 19 cents. A quantity of 144x76 singles, good Eastern make, was reported sold at 23 cents, de-

livery through April. Certain Southern makes were last quoted at 22% cents. Fair sized inquiry for carded broadcloths was reported in several centers. There were reports that 100x60s had been obtained at under 13 cents, but this could not be confirmed and the best definite quotations at the close were 13 to 13% cents.

There were a number of contracts placed for rayon and cotton mixed crepes and alpacas. Spot 36x48s carded crepes sold for 23% cents. There was some contract business in 39-inch 88x80s 5-yard carded lawns at 13% cents and 40-inch 80x76s 6-yard January at 12% cents. Small lots of combed lawns were purchased. The basis for prices has shown no change.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s | 6½ |
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 6 |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 6 |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s | 9½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s | 10% |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s | 12 |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard | 12½ |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard | 10½ |
| Brown sheetings, stand | 13½ |
| Ticking, 8-ounce | 22½ |
| Denims | 19 |
| Staple ginghams, 27-in. | 11½ |
| Kid finished cambrics | 9 a40 |
| Dress ginghams | 13½ a17½ |
| Standard prints | 9½ |

Alexandria Cotton Goods Stocks High.

Continuously since November, 1924, and sometimes almost by leaps and bounds, stocks of cotton goods have piled up in the Egyptian bonded warehouses at Alexandria, until, on November 30, 1925, a record of 5,830 metric tons were on hand, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Richard A. May, Alexandria. This represented an increase of approximately 190 per cent over the stocks of 2,021 metric tons on hand a year ago. November withdrawals from bond were only about 80 per cent of the October withdrawals. The piece goods market continues in doldrums with no evidence as yet of improving conditions for the immediate future. Many import agents and jobbers are making no attempt to book new business until old accounts are settled. With raw cotton prices still weak and declining, many farmers are holding their crop back and money is very tight. Retail merchants throughout the country are generally experiencing very hard times.

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas,
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The New Year's holiday and the closing of the cotton markets resulted in a very dull yarn market last week. Prices quoted by spinners, however, held up well and were generally firm as the week ended. Inquiry was somewhat larger and buyers as a whole showed more interest in yarns.

It is expected that a much better demand should develop within a short time. Spinners are well sold up and are not in need of business for 30 days or more and many of them have refused offers at prices under their current quotations.

Stocks are low at the mills, in the markets and in the hands of yarn consumers. For this reason, it is believed that the development of an active business will be immediately felt by the mills as stocks are not large enough to prove burdensome.

Combed yarns continue very firm. Gaston county mills are well sold for some weeks to come and many of them are running behind in their deliveries.

When the holiday dullness is completely over it is expected that many buyers who have delayed purchasing for many months will have to cover at least a portion of their needs. The yarn trade generally is very hopeful of improved business by the middle of January.

Quotations continue to show some irregularity but were firmer last week than during the preceding weeks. The following published quotations, in a great many instances, is considerably under prices at which mills will accept business:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

| | |
|-----|---------------|
| 8s | 34 1/2 a |
| 10s | 35 1/2 a |
| 12s | 36 1/2 a |
| 14s | 37 a |
| 20s | 38 1/2 a |
| 24s | 41 1/2 a |
| 26s | 43 a |
| 30s | 44 a 44 1/2 a |
| 40s | 55 1/2 a 56 |
| 50s | 65 1/2 a 66 |

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 8s | 33 1/2 a |
| 10s | 34 1/2 a |
| 12s | 35 1/2 a |
| 14s | 36 1/2 a |
| 16s | 37 a |
| 20s | 37 1/2 a 38 |
| 24s | 40 1/2 a |
| 26s | 42 a 42 1/2 a |
| 30s | 43 1/2 a |
| 36s | 51 1/2 a |
| 40s | 52 1/2 a 53 |
| 40s ex. | 56 1/2 a 57 |
| 50s | 64 1/2 a 65 |
| 60s | 71 1/2 a |

Tinged Carpet 3 and 4-ply 31 1/2 a

White Carpet 3 and 4-ply 33 1/2 a 34

Part Insulated Waste Yarns.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 6s, 1-ply | 29 a |
| 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 30 a 30 1/2 a |
| 10s, 1-ply and 3-ply | 31 1/2 a |
| 12s, 2-ply | 33 1/2 a |
| 16s, 2-ply | 35 1/2 a |
| 20s, 2-ply | 36 1/2 a |
| 26s, 2-ply | 41 a 41 1/2 a |
| 30s, 2-ply | 42 1/2 a |

Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-ply.

| | |
|-----|-------------|
| 8s | 33 1/2 a |
| 10s | 34 1/2 a |
| 12s | 36 a |
| 16s | 37 a |
| 20s | 37 1/2 a 38 |

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36" 40x40—6.15

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Huntsville, Ala.

Information Wanted

As to whereabouts of J. Thomas Childers. Left Hickory October 28. Tall, slender, black hair, slightly bald. Wears hat most of time on job. Dark complexion. Card room man but may be on some other job. May have son with him. Please notify B. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted

Roller coverer or helper, young man preferred. Good salary. Cheap town to live in. Give references first letter. Address M. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted

We have opening for combination band director and office man in our mill. Salary \$175.00 per month. Location, South Carolina. None but capable and dependable men need apply. Give full particulars as to experience, also references in first letter. Address S. G. V., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

Capable hosiery yarn mill manager open for position. Address Manager, Box No. 778, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted

One good union special sewing machine man. Must be competent to keep from 5 to 10 machines in first class condition and manage the operators. On straight seam work. Young man preferred. Common school education. Give reference and salary expected in first letter, and how soon can report. Address C. G. Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent Wanted

Want man for superintendent and local manager for small mill on coarse yarns. Expect to install looms. Mill is practically new and is modern and splendidly equipped in every respect. When reorganized will have low capitalization and no indebtedness. Applicant must be in position to take at least \$10,000 stock, the proceeds of which will be used as working capital. Other officers are taking stock for same purpose. It is a splendid opportunity for right man. Address "Yarn Mill," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

On account of starting up additional machinery and also night work, we can use 3 or 4 good Draper loom-fixers by December 28th. Apply in person or address C. H. Goodroe, Supt., Aeworth Mills, Aeworth, Ga.

Wanted

A loom fixer on wide Crompton automatic blanket looms. Do not apply unless you have had experience on looms weaving blankets. Good wages to right man. Address S. I. C. Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Experienced raw stock dyer. Plant located in East Tennessee. Please give experience, age and salary wanted. Address L. E. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisement for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position in mill office as book keeper, auditor, paymaster or cost accountant. Would take place in superintendent's office. Full graduate from textile school and have considerable mill experience. No. 4734.

WANT position as overseer fancy cloth room or finishing department. Have had 18 years experience in finishing room, including experience on chambrays and ginghams. Good references. No. 4735.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Reliable man of long experience who can furnish satisfactory references. No. 4736.

WANT position as overseer weaving on sheetings, print cloth, drills, duck, or osnaburgs. Eight years as night overseer and second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate in warp preparation and plain weaving. Age 39. Married, sober, now employed. Good references. No. 4737.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced on both steam and electric drive and am hard worker who can run your job right. References. No. 4738. WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Steam or electric drive, can handle turbines, engines, generators and am first class all around man. No. 4739.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cord fabric mill. Age 33, married, have been with large mill for past 8 years, 3 years as assistant superintendent. Good reasons for wanting to change and can give good references. No. 4740.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding in large mill. Long practical experience and can give first class references. No. 4741.

WANT position as overseer spinning in good mill. Can come on short notice. Experienced, reliable man of good habits and character and can give suitable references. No. 4742.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or assistant superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can furnish references to show character and ability. No. 4743.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning or second hand. Have had several years experience. Am I. C. S. graduate. Age 30, references. No. 4744.

WANT position as overseer of carding spinning with good Southern mill. Experience and training qualify me as first class man in every respect. No. 4745.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Prefer North or South Carolina. Now employed. First class references. No. 4746.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of goods and can run the job in thoroughly competent and satisfactory manner. No. 4748.

WANT position as overseer spinning, twisting and winding. Excellent references to show long record of satisfactory service. No. 4749.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in larger one. Experienced reliable man who can give first class references to show character and ability. No. 4750.

WANT position in slashing, drawing-in, spooling or warping department. Am young man, I. S. C. graduate and can keep production up and seconds down. Good references. No. 4751.

WANT position as master mechanic; 13 years experience in mill steam plant and machine shops. Can furnish good references from previous employers. No. 4752.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience on many fabrics and can get results. Fine references. No. 4753.

WANT position by practical weaver of long experience. Have been overseer for past two years, also second hand for four years. Understand plain, dobby and box weaving. Best of references. No. 4754.

WANT position as overseer spinning or would take good second hand's place. Long experience and good references to show character and ability. No. 4755.

WANT position as overseer weaving, 21 years experience in mill, 11 years in weaving. Age 36, married, now employed. Can furnish good references. No. 4756.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving, or would consider place as second hand in large mill. Have had about 20 years' experience, mostly on plain weaving. Good references. No. 4757.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both. Now employed as spinner. Have had 25 years experience in carding and spinning, 10 years as overseer. Good habits and can give good references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or superintendent of smaller mill. Would like opportunity to submit references showing my record. No. 4759.

WANT position as overseer carding. Can run any card room and run it right. Best of references from past employers. Can come on short notice. No. 4760.

WANT position as carder or spinner or either, pay to be at least \$36 weekly. Can come on short notice and give references to show ability and character. No. 4761.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or mill on plain weaving. Now employed as overseer carding but am capable of running mill. Good references. No. 4762.

WANT position as master mechanic, maintenance engineer, superintendent of power or general mechanical superintendent. Thoroughly qualified by training, experience and ability to take complete charge of your power problems. No. 4763.

WANT position as overseer carding; 25 years experience in some of the best mills in the South. Can give excellent references as to character and ability. No. 4764.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric power work and can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 4765.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or tire duck plant. Superintendent for past 6 years, 14 years experience on cord and tire duck. My references are unusually good and from well known mill men. No. 4766.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn. Qualified by experience and training to handle either in satisfactory manner. No. 4767.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed, but wish to change. Can do first class work in every respect. Good references. No. 4768.



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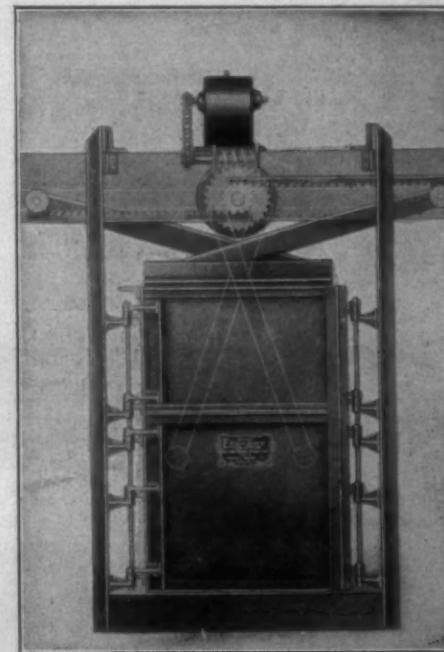
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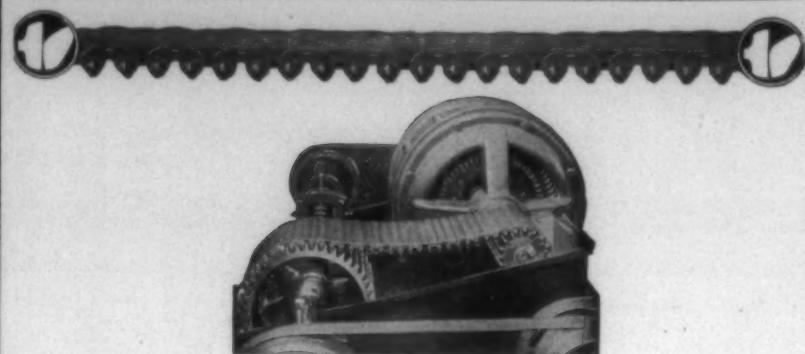
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